1882-83
(L.R.)

File. No. 40/82
Serial. No: 1 to 29

Sub: Resumption of the Amrut Mahal Kavals in the Tumkur taluk

198

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Previous references.

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Later references.

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GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Serial Nos. 1 to 29.

M ~~Part~~ B for November 1887.

SUBJECT.

Resumption [illegible] ~~Regarding~~ [illegible] Mahal [illegible] in the [illegible]

Countermanded.
S. Ensutt.

WD 2?? GPB 20,000 4-6-20

No. 417. **MEMORANDUM.**

Letter No. 2556, dated the 9th August 1872, from the Government of Madras, Military Department.

1. The name Amrut Mahal is a dignified substitute for the humble Kanarese words *Benne Chavadi,* made use of to denote the Government Cattle Establishments in the early Daftar accounts of a date anterior to the Muhammadan usurpation of the country. It is composed of the Sanskrit term "Amruta" meaning ambrosia, and the Hindustani word "Mahal" signifying house or place of business, and as the natives consider that the milk of a cow is the only earthly article approaching to the fancied ambrosia of heaven, the Government Cattle-Breeding Establishments in Mysore were designated "Amrut Mahal" after they were revived and enlarged during the administration of Hyder and Tippu. From the cattle depôts being in the interior of the Province, their existence does not appear to have attracted the notice of the conquerors either at the fall of Seringapatam, or till many months after the restoration of the country to the late Maha Raja.

2. When this was made known, the Government of Fort Saint George *sanctioned the suggestion of Captain Malkay, Colonel Close, and the Honorable Colonel Wellesley to the effect that the establishment in question then consisting of 10,914 head of cattle should be left in charge of the Raja, on the condition of his bearing the cost, and offering to the Honorable Company all the male calves for †4 star pagodas a head, when they arrive at the age of $1\frac{1}{2}$ year or upwards.

*Letter No. 94, dated 29th June 1839, to the Government of Madras, Para 13.

†Rs. 14—0—0.

3. The Mysore Government consented to the foregoing stipulation and amalgamated the cattle in question with its own herds in 1800, A. D.

4. Pastures or commons were then marked off, and reserved for the grazing of these cattle, under the designation of "Amrut Mahal Kavals" comprising culturable and unculturable lands.

5. The Amrut Mahal cattle as the property of the State were not confined to the reserved pastures or kavals, but also grazed with impunity upon the stubble of the dry fields of the village after the crop had been cut and removed.

6. In 1813, the Madras Government received back the 10,914 head of cattle, and organized a separate Cattle-Breeding Establishment of their own, under the charge of Captain Harvey, the then Assistant Commissary General, at their own cost. With this number of cattle, the late Maha Raja made over 148 reserved kavals for their maintenance and also conceded the right of grazing in alternate years the stubble upon the Hankal or fields of villages in *60 taluks, after the crops have been cut and removed by the cultivators; the full assessment of the cultivated lands included in the kavals so transferred was collected by the Mysore Government officials, and the Officer in charge of the Madras Amrut Mahal Department paid the rents he derived by the sale of the pasture lands to the villagers or others, whenever he found that they were over and above his requirements.

*30 annually.

22. The reports noted in the *margin contain particulars of the course of procedure adopted in the examination of the kavals in the possession of Honorable Company's and the Raja's cattle establishments as shewn in the † margin. The system of survey adopted was as follows :—

* Dated 17th July 1839 and 26th Sept. 1839.

† Department.	No. of Taluks in which the kavals are situated.	No. of kavals.	Of which have been examined.	Remaining.	Remarks.
Raja's Amrutmahal.		220	22	198	Vide para 74 of Honble. H. E. Devereux' report, dated 17th July 1839.
Honble. Copy's. Do		150	37	113	
Public Cattle Deptt.		38	36	2	
	49	403	95	313	

‡ Mahratta.

"Regarding every kaval a statement has been written in ‡*Hindivi* noting the original formation where ascertainable, the situation, boundary stones and trees, &c., nature of the soil, and whether jungly or otherwise, the jheels, gardens, tanks, salt marshes, roads intersecting the kaval, state of adjacent villages with regard to the pasture, amount of terige and kaddi saguvali, the gida kaval, and to whom belonging, the herd which grazes in it, and in what months, and all disputed land, tenders for cultivation of land in the kaval, &c, &c."

"Regarding the two last points, a separate form was issued shewing opposite to the name of the field in question all the last entries in the village records as to cultivation, &c., but these were in every instance included in the boundary stones which have been placed round all kavals examined.

23. The details of the survey of the kavals are recorded in documents called kaifiyat pattis in Hindivi. English *translations of one of the kaifiyat pattis and of the statements connected with one of the kavals are herewith submitted for information.

* Appendix Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

24. The Honorable Devereux' enquiry, as stated above, was not extended to all the kavals in the Province, but is complete so far as those involved in dispute and which he had visited. The investigation was chiefly confined to the Ashtagram Division.

25. In the meantime, after a long correspondence between the Commissioner of Mysore, the Government of India, the Government of Madras, and the Commissary General, Madras, a resolution dated 25th September 1839 was passed by the Government of India, in which it was observed as follows :—

"The question as to the right of pasturage for the breeding establishment, maintained by the Honorable East India Company in Mysore with or without compensation to that State, appears to have been unnecessarily raised at present, the privilege having remained unquestioned from the time of the conquest of that country in the year 1799."

"After the assumption of the management of the breeding establishment, as well as the karkhanas, by the Government of Fort St. George in the year 1813, no demand has ever been made by the Raja for the use of the pastures. The question indeed is known to have been mooted at the time when the assumption was resolved upon, that is, whether, when the Amrut Mahal of the late Sultan was reserved by the Honorable Company, it could have been intended to separate the cattle from their pastures, and whether the pastures could be claimed as a right or received as a grant from the Mysore State; no decision however appears to have been come to on the abstract question of right, and the privilege of pasture has been continued unquestioned to the present day."

"But up to the period of the Government's assumption of the breeding establishments, the number of breeding stock did not appear to have increased, for the same number of cattle was given up to the Honorable Company's Officers as had been left in charge of the Raja's Government 14 years before, so that even supposing the right of pasturage to be admitted, it does not follow that the Honorable Company's Government should have a right to pasturage of any number of cattle beyond that of the late Sultan's establishment, which when taken in account on behalf of the Company and such number only reserved as may be considered indispensable to the future supply of the public demands, the overplus being sold off, and that the pastures be carefully surveyed and revised; in quantity, in proportion to the reduced establishment of the breeding stock; and in locality, according to the wants and convenience of the inhabitants of the country.

16. The above orders were communicated to the Madras Government in this Office letter noted in the *margin, to which a † reply was received informing the Commissioner that Major Watkins, Assistant Commissary General in charge of the Public Cattle Department at Húnsúr, was appointed to co-operate with any Officer whom the Commissioner of Mysore may nominate in the proposed arrangements for placing the cattle of the Raja's establishment on the same system of management as those of the Company. But this arrangement was not immediately carried out, as no Officer of the Mysore Commission was then available for the above duty.

*No. 31, dated 23rd March 1836.

† No. 1298, dated 26th April 1836.

17. The Government of Madras forwarded an extract from a *letter from the Commissary General, respecting the serious loss incurred by the resumption by the Mysore Government of the valuable privilege of grazing on the Hankal together with an extract of a letter from Major Watkins in charge of the breeding establishment of cattle in Mysore, on the same subject, and requested the Commissioner's opinion as to the manner in which the evil complained of may be remedied.

*No. 1160, dated 11th April 1837.

18. The Commissary General in his letter submitted several suggestions for establishing a substitute for the Hankal, *viz.*,—1st, the acquisition of a large portion of wet and marshy kavals; 2nd, the enclosure of some of the dry kavals; and 3rd, the purchase of straw for issue when the pastures are burnt up.

19. In this Office letter No. 114, dated 25th August 1837, to the Government of Madras, the Commissioner observed that the enclosure of the dry kavals seemed to promise the greatest advantage, more especially as by defining the limits of the pastures trespass would be prevented, and many tedious boundary disputes avoided. The Commissioner expressed a hope that an Officer of the Commission would shortly be available for the survey and examination of pastures in communication with an Officer of the Commissariat, when there would be little difficulty in making such interchanges of lands as will adequately provide for the wants of the cattle establishment, and at the same time meet the convenience of the inhabitants of the country.

20. In 1838, the Commissioner *appointed the Honorable H. B. Devereux, 4th Assistant to the Commissioner, to the duty of carefully revising the pastures allotted for the Amrut Mahal establishments of the Honorable Company and of the Mysore State, and he was directed to place himsef in direct communication with Major Watkins, the Assistant Commissary General at Húnsúr. The Honorable H. B. Devereux was informed that the first point of importance to which his attention should be given was to proceed to each kaval named in the lists sent to him, and ascertain with all practicable precision from the village authorities and records (which last should be thoroughly examined) the actual extent of land authorized, comparing it with that actually in use, the difference, if any, being carefully noted, distinguishing the description of land, whether wet or dry, of which the kavals may consist; that information regarding any good land fit for cultivation existing within the kaval limits would be acceptable; and that as respects jahagir or inam villages, an account should be taken of the waste land belonging to them, and that he should give attention also to the several points specified in the †letter to Major Watkins, dated 20th July 1836.

*Dated 18th July 1838.

†Destroyed.

21. Lieutenant Budd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, was nominated to act in concert with the Honorable H. B. Devereux in the revision of the kavals.

7. The Servegars or tenders of the Honorable Company's cattle were admitted to the same * privileges as regards exemption from mohatarfa, forced labor, &c., which they had enjoyed before the separation of the two establishments.

*Enclosure and Appendix 2.

8. In course of time, certain servegars or tenders in charge of the Company's cattle encroached upon and drove the cattle to graze upon the lands of the villagers in the neighbourhood of the reserved kavals, the result of which was much strife and angry correspondence between the Assistant Commissary General and the local revenue authorities.

9. In 1814—15 for better protection of the interests of the villagers and precise definition of the boundaries of the Amrut Mahal kavals, one Venkatkrishnaiya on the part of the Mysore Government, and Captain Harvey, the Assistant Commissary General, on the part of the Company, were appointed to examine these disputes fully; they inspected the kavals and settled the disputed boundaries, planting stones at the salient points for ready recognition.

10. The papers relating to this settlement called Kaifiyat Pattis and Faisalnamas, &c., are in the Chief Commissioner's Daftar records. An English *translation of one of each is appended to shew the nature of the settlement then agreed to and confirmed by these two Officers.

*Vide Appendix Nos. 1 and 2.

11. This enquiry however was not complete for the whole of the Province.

12. On the assumption of the Administration of the Government of the country by British Officers in 1831, the cattle-breeding establishment of the Mysore Government was not transferred to the Commissioner of Mysore, but continued under the control and disposal of the late Maha Raja as his private property.

13. Disputes regarding boundaries again arose between the villagers in which the kavals are situated, and the servegars or tenders of the Honorable Company's cattle, and those of the Mysore Maha Raja, and also between the two latter.

14. Forwarding copy of a *Minute recorded by His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council and a Memorandum drawn up by † Mr. Casamaijor on the subject of the Amrut Mahal cattle grazing on the stubble of the cultivated lands in Mysore, the Commissioner ‡was requested to submit his sentiments on the subject. In the minute referred to, His Lordship was pleased to observe as follows :—

*Dated 29th July 1834.
†Resident at Mysore.
‡No. 308, dated 1st August 1834, from the Political Secretary to the Govt. of India.

> "Long before I came to Bangalore, I had heard of a practice, and as it may be termed a right founded on long usage possessed by the Sarkar, of grazing the public cattle on the stubbles of all the cultivated lands in Mysore. The loss of this sustenance for his cattle to the ryot in a country where green crops have as yet not been introduced into the agriculture of any part of India will be obvious. But this is not the only evil, the damage done by these animals and the destruction to enclosures, which are necessary to all good cultivation and which only partially prevail in any part that I have yet visited, is necessarily great, but perhaps the greater objection to all is the power given to the Sarkar servants, whom no one dares to resist, to extort money and to oppress those who will not satisfy them."

* * *

15. On a *report from the Commissioner in reply to the foregoing order, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to pass † orders to the effect that the practice of grazing the public cattle on stubble in Mysore be forthwith abolished ; that the cattle of the Raja's establishment be placed under the same system of anagement as those of the Company with such reservations as may be considered suffi- nt to meet the wants of the household of His Highness, provided that there be no in- rmountable objection to this arrangement; that the whole of the cattle be exami

*Dated 25th August 1834.
†20th April 1835 from the Secretary to Govt. of India.

" conquest, consisted of 10,914 head of cattle only. This number was probably sufficient " to meet all the demands of the Sultan's Government, but if 22,500, or even 18,000 as " fixed by the Government of Fort St. George in 1831, are required to meet the present " ordinary demands of the whole of that Presidency, there can hardly be any doubt " of the right of the Mysore State to compensation for the additional pastures, because the " surplus cattle might be fairly considered the property of that State less by the expense " of attendants whose hire is now paid by the Honorable Company, though the amount of " this expense would probably be about equal to the value of the cattle."

" The Raja was perhaps conscious that this was the case; and as he never made " any demand for the pasturage, even for the surplus cattle which at one time appears " to have been so many as 11,771, it may be concluded that he found some compensation " in the progressive improvement of the waste lands on which the herds of the Company's " cattle had chiefly subsisted."

" It does not therefore appear to be necessary at present to enter into any further " discussion of this part of the subject, beyond desiring that the Commissioner for the " Government of Mysore, after being made acquainted with the views now entertained " by the Supreme Government, and after sufficient experience of the results of the " changes which will now be sanctioned, shall report how far he may then consider it " just and equitable to the Mysore State to receive any and what compensation to enable " the Government to pass such an immediate decision as may appear to be best calculated " to protect the ryots from the intolerable oppression which they suffer under the present " system; as well as to preserve the efficiency of the Company's breeding establishment, " which during the last few years has greatly fallen of in point of numbers, while the " quality of the produce also appears to have been complained of."

26. It was ruled in the above resolution, that the Maha Raja should make over to the Commissioner of Mysore all the cattle in his charge, retaining only 1,000 for His Highness' personal convenience with a suitable extent of pasture land, in lieu of all the pasture lands then in his possession, and that the whole of the Company's cattle in Mysore should be under the direct control and management of the Commissioner of Mysore, which was accordingly *effected in March 1840.

*Letter No. 36, dated 13th March 1840, to Government of Madras.

27. Both the Mysore and the Company's establishments were placed under the control of the Mysore Commissioner, and the Honorable Devereux was *appointed as Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department on an additional salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. In the allotment of the kavals made by the Honorable Devereux, he reserved †183 kavals for the use of the Company's and Mysore Sarkar breeding establishments, 2 for that of the Company's draft bullocks in addition to what had before existed, and ‡39 for that of the cattle of the Palace; the remaining kavals were resumed, and a few granted for cultivation as offers were received.

*Dated 6th April 1840, from the Secretary to the Government of India.

†*Vide* statements marked A & C enclosed in letter No. 125, dated 22nd October 1840, from the Honorable Devereux.

‡*Vide* statement marked E enclosed in the above.

28. During this period of supervision of the Honorable Company's cattle by the late Sir Mark Cubbon, who was both the Head of the Mysore Administration and had charge of the Honorable Company's cattle, the old practice of granting the reserved Amrut Mahal lands for cultivation on full assessment was revived, compensating the cattle establishment by a grant of land elsewhere. On the application of its Officers to the effect that a kaval has become unfit by the land being impregnated with salt, exchanges were fully and unreservedly permitted to be made to meet the requirements of the cattle.

29. In 1854, the Madras Government *forwarded extract (paras 18 to 20) of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 20th August 1851, No. 46, on the condition of the Mysore bullocks, and requested the Commissioner to furnish information regarding the cost of the establishments at the Amrut Mahal for the breeding of cattle,

*No. 2135, dated 8th August 1854.

42. It was also added that the Revenue Survey is making rapid strides in the Chitaldroog District, while many of the kavals have a great prospective value, and it is an object to settle the questions speedily as if the kavals are not taken up by Her Majesty's Government, they should be divided into lots and leased to cultivators. To do this, it will be necessary to survey them in detail, whereas the survey at present simply demarcate round the entire area. The time for taking land for fresh cultivation is at hand, and an early decision is therefore solicited.

43. Forwarding copies of the foregoing letters of the Commissioner of Mysore, and of the Commissary General and inviting attention to para 4 of the former and paras 3 to 10 of the latter, the Madras Government in their Military Secretary's letter No. 2521 of 20th July 1866 applied for the resuscitation of the Department, which was sanctioned in the Government of India's letter* No. 185 of the 12th August 1866, upon the arrangements proposed by them and supported by the Commissioner of Mysore, limiting the purchase of cattle to 4,000 cows and 100 bulls.

* *Vide* letter No. 186, dated 21st August 1866.

44. On the death of His Highness the late Maha Raja, Mr. Bowring proposed in his letter* No. 159 of 29th November 1868 to the Government of India, that 927 head of cattle of His Highness should be retained for the use of the Palace, and that the remaining 2,041 cattle might be sold to the Madras Government, and that the kaval lands attached to them might be leased out to that Government at a nominal rent.

* *Vide* Proceedings of the Madras Government dated 26th February 1869.

45. After some correspondence on the subject, the Madras Government passed an order No. 765,* dated 26th February 1869, to the effect that the arrangements proposed by Mr. Bowring for the purchase of the cattle, and for renting the grazing lands to the Amrut Mahal establishment, have been conditionally approved by the Government of India. The cattle in question belonging to the late Maha Raja were accordingly purchased and †35 kaval lands covering an area of 67,028 *a*, 37 *g*, 117 *yds.* and formerly yielded a revenue of Rs 8,737—12—0 per annum were made over to the Madras Government.

* Enclosed in letter No. 767, dated 26th February 1869.

† *Vide* list enclosed in letter No. 416—2, dated 29th April 1871, to the Secretary to Gvoernment, Fort Saint George.

46. In the meanwhile, Major Hay's* suggestions for the improvement of the Mysore breed of cattle were† communicated to the Madras Government, and that Government was requested by the Chief Commissioner to intimate whether there was any objection to supply the Mysore Government annually with a certain number of bulls, for breeding purposes, in consideration of the great extent of grazing land assigned in Mysore to the reconstituted Amrut Mahal Department of the Madras Government. On a reference to the Commissary General by the Madras Government he reported that as soon as the establishment was in a position to do so, he saw no objection to the transfer of a certain number of bulls annually for breeding purposes to the Mysore State, which has afforded every facility for the resuscitation of the Department.

* From Superintendent, Nagar, No. 504—190, dated 6th Dec. 1867.

† To Madras Government, No. 5257—31, dated 13th Dec. 1867.

47. In reply to Mr. Bowring's letter, the Madras Government expressed their approval of the above proposals in their Secretary's letter No. 99, dated 24th January 1868, and accordingly 50 bulls for breeding purposes were made over to the Superintendents of Divisions in 1870.

48. Captain Rowlandson in submitting certain remarks and suggestions on the subject* observed as follows :—

* Letter No. 198, dated 6th December 1870.

1st. The value of the 100 breeding-bulls to be considered as equivalent to a small annual rent, shewing that the sovereignty of all the kavals still rests with the Raja of Mysore.

35. Some of the kavals of the District are known as hot-weather reserves or retreats, and may be inferred from their names as low-lying tracts under tanks, from which they reserve so much moisture at all seasons of the year as to ensure luxuriant vegetation even during the hot months when the rest of the country is dried up.

36. In *letter No. 147 of 17th October 1871, Captain Rowlandson refers to 9 of the kavals, noted in the †margin, which from the account of 1813 appear to have been originally transferred to the Company's Amrut Mahal Department in that year by the late Maha Raja. Portions of these pastures had long before their assignment been held partly on kandayam and partly on batayi tenure, and the revenue derived therefrom was credited to the Mysore Government. One of them called Kadaba Gadde kaval and another noted in the ‡margin, and not referred to in Captain Rowlandson's above letter, were granted on kandayam tenure in 1855 and 1856 to their batayi cultivators on conditions of their allowing the Amrut Mahal cattle to graze on the stubble of their fields left after the crop is cut and removed. Some of the ryots requested permission to raise sugarcane, &c. crops on the lands confirmed to them on patta; but in the correspondence noted in the §margin, this indulgence was declined, and they were ordered to cultivate only rice crop to enable the Amrut Mahal cattle to graze the stubble after it is reaped and removed.

*Submitted with Memo No. 419.

†1. Puradakere.
1. Chindur Gadde.
1. Kadaba Gadde.
1. Kallur Gadde.
1. Chittanhalli Gadde.
1. Nidamavinapura.
1. Kembalalakere-hinde munde.
1. Hunasakere.
1. Naravangala.

‡Gubbikere-hinde Kaval.

§1. From Superintendent, Chitaldroog Division, No. 292, dated 29th Sept. 1859,
1. Do do No. 316, dated 15th October 1859.
1. To the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal No. 697, dated 19th Oct. 1859.
1. Do do No. 715, dated 22nd October 1859.
1. From do No. 143, dated 8th December 1859.
1. To do No. 821, 12th do

37. In the year 1865, the Madras Government having intended to re-establish the Amrut Mahal Department *requested as a preliminary measure that the privilege of grazing herds in uncultivated lands of their Districts may be conceded to servegars, who collect cattle for sale, on the understanding that the privilege should be withdrawn if the proposal for the resuscitation of the Amrut Mahal Department be not sanctioned by the Government of India.

*No. 3475, dated 16th Sept. 1865, from Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George.

38. In the circulars noted in the *margin, based upon the foregoing requisition, the Superintendents of Divisions were requested to reserve and make over temporarily free of charge all kavals formerly belonging to the Amrut Mahal Department not given over to the ryots, or to the Maha Raja, until the receipt of orders of the Government of India on the subject of the re-establishment of the Department.

*No. 3131—10, dated 14th October 1865. No. 5620—19, dated 10th March 1866.

39. In para 2 of the letter of the Secretary to the Government of India, No. 72 of 8th June 1866 in the Military Department, to the Madras Government, a request was made to ascertain and report from the Commissioner of Mysore as to whether grazing grounds to the full extent of the requirements of the proposed stock are obtainable free of rent, or, should land have to be taken up, what would be the cost or loss of revenue to Government.

40. The Commissioner in his letter to the Madras Government No. 1550—9 of 12th July 1866, entirely concurs in the Commissary General's suggestion, which was to the effect that the Madras Government should provide the cattle, and the Mysore State the grazing grounds. This arrangement, the Commissioner observed, though directly advantageous to Her Majesty's Government, will be also evidently beneficient to this Province, as thereby to restore to its pristine state the breed of Mysore cattle which is undoubtedly greatly deteriorated since the Amrut Mahal was abolished.

41. Mr. Bowring stated that 6,000 head of cattle, that Colonel Hill calculated upon gathering together, was sufficient for a commencement, and there is no doubt that the Mysore Government can provide valuable grazing ground for considerably more than this number, and as the kavals are situated in several Districts there is an ample range for the cattle.

including estimated value of the Hankals, and of all immunities to establishments, &c. In reply it was stated in para 18 of this Office† letter, that the entire cost of the Amrut Mahal establishments, including salaries, rewards, and all miscellaneous charges of every kind, amounted in the year previous to Rs. 23,270; that the right of grazing the Hankal, which was a truely important though somewhat overrated privilege, was withdrawn after the introduction of the present form of administration under orders from the Supreme Government, which were subsequently approved of by the Honorable Court; that the immunities enjoyed by the servants of the Department were really valuable at one time, as they were exempted from vexatious imposts, but as these were entirely swept away, there was little left to distinguish them from the other inhabitants of the country; that it was hard to fix a money value on the privileges that remained to them, but that they have been roughly estimated as equal to about 3,000 Rs. per annum.

† No. 81, dated 20th September 1854.

30. In 1860, the Madras Government *forwarded a copy of the Proceedings noted in the †margin, connected with the future supply of the public cattle, and stated that, in consequence of the horsing of all the field batteries of artillery at the Presidency, bullocks will cease to be required for this purpose; that the Government has considered, with a view to the reduction of expenditure as much as possible, that its connection with the cattle-breeding establishment in Mysore should be discontinued, and that the Húnsúr Training Department should be abolished, the wants of the service in respect of draft cattle being met by purchase from the ordinary resources, and requested the Commissioner to offer his suggestions as to the date from which the above resolution may be conveniently carried into effect, and the mode in which the stock on hand, including bulls, cows and young animals, could be most advantageously disposed of and the accounts finally closed.

*No. 2186, dated 14th June 1860.
†No. 2185, dated 14th June 1860.

31. From the correspondence noted in the *margin, it does not appear that, when the Madras Government gave up the Amrut Mahal Department in 1860, any reservation was made of its right to re-establish it, and to have the kavals again made over to it for that purpose at any future time.

*No. 2186, dated 14th June 1860, from the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.
No. 17, dated 30th June 1860 to do do
„ 2561, dated 16th July „ from do do
„ 21, dated 24th „ „ to do do
„ 2907, dated 10th Aug. 1860 from do do
„ 3154, „ 31st „ „ from do do

32. At this time, the Madras cattle-breeding establishment held *284 kavals in its possession and paid from Rs. 4,490-10-6 to Rs. 4,093-3-0 annually to the Mysore Government as kaval terige or grazing tax in addition to the full assessment upon land under cultivation situated within their limits as stated in para 6 of this memo. Of this number †30 of the kavals were then made over to the Palace for the support of the cattle purchased by His Highness from the Madras Government in addition to those already in His Highness' possession.

*As per Kanarese accounts received from the late Amrut Mahal Department of the Madras Government.
†See para 2 of letter No. 159, dated 29th November 1868, from the Chief Commissioner to the Government of India, enclosed in the printed Proceedings received with letter No. 767, dated 26th February 1869, from the Madras Government.

33. For the disposal of the remaining number of 254 kavals a Circular No. 30 of 14th September 1860 was issued from this Office to the Superintendents of Divisions, to the effect that, as the Department has been abolished, the Amrut Mahal kavals should be made available for cultivation, and be put in possession of ryots. The portions of those kavals not already held on pattas have since been leased out on full kandayam as all other Government lands for which there was an application.

34. At the suggestion of the Deputy Superintendent, the kavals of the Tumkúr District were surveyed and demarcated by a special agency between 1863 and 1865 for the settlement of the existing and to obviate the occurrence of future boundary disputes, as the marks set up by Captain Harvey in 1814 have either been designedly removed or lost in the jungle, which has since grown up.

2nd. That the old rights of the ryots to graze on portion of the kavals be confirmed to them, and rent at the old rates be levied as before by the Department and paid to the Mysore Government.

3rd. That the portions of the kavals on which the ryots are to graze for rent, which portions are well known to them, to the subordinates of the Department and to the Shanbhogs, may be defined and marked with stones; that the amount of grazing now assigned to the Amrut Mahal is much less (over 100 kavals) than that belonging to the old Amrut Mahal.

4th. That the Mysore Government under this plan will derive the following advantages.

(*a*). An annual equivalent in bulls to the sum of Rs. 8,000 in lieu of the 4,078 Rs. and 3 As. which they received from a much larger portion of land under the old system.

(*b*). The benefits from improved breed derived from the use of the bulls.

(*c*). The amount of terige realized from the portions of the kavals rented to ryots.

49. In this Office letter No. 416—2, dated 29th April 1871, to the Madras Government, a statement of the 35 kavals above referred to was enclosed, and it was stated that Mr. Bowring was of opinion that half of the ordinary grazing rates in force in this Province should be fixed on these kavals, and taking this as a basis, it was requested that the Madras Government should pay from the date of transfer a uniform rate of rent of annas 1 and pies 2 per acre per annum; and it was stated that the amount when recovered will be duly handed over to the Palace authorities on behalf of the Young Maha Raja to whose personal estate the proceeds from these lands are held to belong. It was observed that, before the abolition of the Amrut Mahal Department, the tax known as terige, in the case of the kavals then held by it, was realized by that Department and paid over to the Mysore Government, and that it is intended that the same course should be observed in respect of the terige leviable on the Palace kavals transferred to the said Department, but that the amount so realized should merge and form part of the annual grazing rent payable to the Mysore Government for their use by the Department on the understanding that there is to be no enhancement of the tax so levied from the ryots.

49½. The Madras Government was again addressed on this subject in this Office letter No. 949—8 of the 24th May 1872, and a list of the State kavals forwarded which were stated to have yielded no less than Rs. 73,290 annually to the Mysore Government, the whole of which has been lost since their transfer to the Madras Amrut Mahal Department. It was also urged that the number of kavals now in use by the Amrut Mahal Department must be very greatly in excess of its fair requirements, and should be curtailed as much as possible, those not absolutely needed being resigned, and that the Mysore State should be indemnified in a reasonable manner for all the kavals the Department may retain.

50. In reply, the Madras Government has suggested in letter No. 2556 of the 9th August 1872, for the consideration and approval of the Chief Commissioner, that in view to a fair and equitable decision being arrived at on the questions of the amount of land actually required for grazing purposes of the Amrut Mahal establishment, and the extent to which the Mysore Government should be indemnified for them, two Officers be appointed (one on the part of the Madras Government) to institute a general survey of the kavals, the form of Kaval Kaifiyat prepared by the late General Budd and the Honorable Devereux in their reports being adopted.

51. The kavals in the possession of the Madras Commissariat should be marked out into Survey numbers, the assessment being remitted during the period of occupation by Amrut Mahal Department.

Para. 3 of the Secretary's letter No. 954—9 of 15th May 1867 to the Survey Commissioner.

1877.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

To

THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.
„ COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
„ DY. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
„ OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE AMRUT MAHAL DEPTT.

Dated July 20th.
Despatched 27th
Received

No. 4015.
Rev. 87.

Correspondence regarding the claims of Amrut Mahal Department to stubble grazing on the kaval lands rented to ryots, after the crops have been cut & removed—Passing orders thereon.

Copy to Chief Secy: to Govt of India No. 5479 d/29 Aug/77.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th July 1877.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, To the Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 357, dated Camp Kadur, 10th March 1876.

I have the honor to forward for orders a *correspondence which has taken place regarding lands over which the Amrut Mahal Department has certain claims.

*To be returned.

2. It appears that there are two classes of cases concerned.

3. One in which the amrut mahal cattle graze the land after the crops have been cut.

4. The second in which one half of the land is cultivated yearly in rotation, the cattle grazing the other half. In both cases the land appears to be irrigated rice land.

5. In the first case the Chief Commissioner has ordered as follows by para 3 of Secretary's No. 8292—G 305 of the 13th February 1875.

"The kaval should be properly demarcated to prevent farther disputes as to its limits, and the "right of the Amrut Mahal Department to the stubble grazing claimed should be settled and recorded. "The Chief Commissioner, however, observes that such right cannot be recognized when batayi land "is made nagdiyat, and that the Amrut Mahal Department should, in such cases, arrange with the hold-"ers of the land for the grazing. This can, no doubt, be done by giving the latter the droppings of the "cattle".

6. Major Grant states that he has not at once acted on the above very definite order; first, because it has not been declared to be general in its application; and secondly, because he is in doubt if the effect of carrying out the above order has been fully represented to Government; that he believes the rights of the Amrut Mahal Department to stubble grazing to be very considerable, though to what extent he cannot state, and there is no doubt that the general application of the Chief Commissioner's order will evoke strenuous opposition from the department in question.

Para 3 of No. 122 of 16th ultimo.

7. There can be no doubt of the great inconvenience of the joint rights over the same land claimed in both the cases referred to above, and the desirability of making some arrangement to do away with this state of things if it is possible to do so. The Amrut Mahal Department must be often placed in a very uncomfortable position from disputes with the cultivators, and the Government must lose a certain portion of revenue, though this is a minor question, if the right in question has been definitely and knowingly assigned to the Amrut Mahal Department. This, however, appears to be hardly the case, as, by the terms of the Chief Commissioner's order above quoted, it appears that the right is not recognized as continuable, in one case at any rate, under certain probable conditions, namely, the land ceasing to be batayi and becoming nagdiyat. What has been ruled in one particular case, doubtless on sufficient grounds, may I presume be made a precedent for all other cases of the kind.

8. I presume that the order that the Amrut Mahal Department should "arrange" with the ryots for the stubble grazing can only refer to a private arrangement between the two parties, open to either to make or not at pleasure, and it appears to me that in few cases would the ryots agree to such an arrangement; they would probably in most cases get the droppings of the cattle whether they entered into an arrangement or not; they would ordinarily rather not be troubled with the chance of complications with the Amrut Mahal Department, and moreover they would, by entering into any arrangement making over the right of grazing after the first crop had been taken, forego the profit obtainable from a second crop of pulse, &c., often grown on such lands after the monsoon crop of rice has been cut.

9. Therefore I have great doubt if the Amrut Mahal Department would willingly forego their rights, whatever they may be, on the chance of an arrangement, such as that indicated, being procurable. I believe they attach considerable value to this stubble grazing, and a good deal of objection may be expected on the enforcement and general application of this order.

10. At the same time the grazing resources of the Amrut Mahal Department in this Province are very great. They have been, I believe, estimated to cover no less than 3,000 square miles, and though they may be unwilling to part with this stubble grazing which can cover but a minute fraction of the whole area, it may be a fair subject for investigation as to whether this widely spread claim is based on any positive right, and whether secondly it is a necessity to the department to the full extent to which it is claimed.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th July 1877.

2. Both from the proceedings and from Captain Ludlow's report, it is clear that it is not satisfactorily proved that the land given for cultivation does belong to the kaval. It cannot, therefore, be taken away from Venkatachar, and the kaval must be demarcated excluding it.

3. The grazing of stubble is a matter which the Amrut Mahal Department must settle with the ryots.

4. As regards Annaswamaiengar, I have only to inform him that I will not keep an Amildar who is constantly laying his conduct open to grave suspicion, and who, in whatever taluk he is located, gives his immediate superiors an unusual amount of annoyance and trouble, thereby causing the ordinary work of his taluk to be seriously impeded. If any more suspicious cases come up, I shall at once apply to have him degraded to Peshkar or dismissed as circumstances may justify.

5. The enclosures of your docket No. 777 of 2nd November 1874 are herewith returned.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, No. 8292—G. 305, dated Bangalore, 13th February 1875.

In reply to your letter No. 244, dated 6th ultimo, submitting a further report on the conduct of Amildar Annaswamaiengar in connection with a certain tract of Amrut Mahal kaval land in the Magadi Taluk, I am directed to state that it appears to the Chief Commissioner that Captain Ludlow's report is on the whole in the Amildar's favor, and that though there may be some grounds for dissatisfaction with his proceedings in connection with this case, there is nothing so conclusive as to warrant his punishment by reduction to a lower grade.

2. The kaval should be properly demarcated to prevent further dispute as to its limits, and the right of the Amrut Mahal Department to the stubble grazing claimed should be settled and recorded. The Chief Commissioner, however, observes that such right cannot be recognized when batayi land is made nagdiyat, and that the Amrut Mahal Department should, in such cases, arrange with the holders of the lands for the grazing. This can no doubt be done by giving the latter the droppings of the cattle.

4. I am desired to add that it is left to you to notice as you may think proper any point in Annaswamaiengar's case that appears to call for comment or reproof at your hands.

5. The enclosures to your letter are herewith returned.

Survey Superintendent's office, No. 874, dated Dharwar, 14th October 1875.

With reference to the special case alluded to in Major Anderson's No. 877 of the 7th instant, the rice land should be included in the village of Tippasandra.

2. The general question involved will be dealt with when this correspondence for the present retained is returned.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 1093, dated Niralgi, 27th December 1875.

I beg to forward for your consideration letter No. 35 of 18th December 1875, from Captain Cowie, on the subject of cultivated lands situated in Amrut Mahal kavals, and over which the Amrut Mahal Department now exercise certain grazing rights.

2. There are two cases mentioned by Captain Cowie, the one when the Amrut Mahal cattle graze the land after the crops are cut, the other when one half only of the land is cultivated yearly in rotation, the cattle grazing the other half; the whole land concerned is irrigated from tanks.

3. The cultivated land is stated to be held on patta in both cases, but in the latter case kandayam is only levied on the portion yearly cultivated.

4. Up to the present, lands such as the above have been measured by us into the kavals, but demarcated as separate survey numbers; but under the Chief Commissioner's orders given in the case of the Tippasandra kaval in the Magadi Taluk, (the correspondence on which subject is in your office) it was implied that all such lands should cease to belong to the kaval; to act on this would draw forth strong

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th July 1877.

11. As regards the first case given in para 3 above, the Chief Commissioner's order appears to dispose of it, if that order is to be held of general application.

12. As regards the second case it would appear preferable to leave one half the land exclusively to the Amrut Mahal Department, and the other half exclusively to the cultivators freed from any complication with the Amrut Mahal Department if such an arrangement is possible.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment of Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 122, dated Camp Maddagiri, 16th February 1876.

I have the honor to forward correspondence as per margin bearing upon the rights of the Amrut Mahal Department to stubble grazing in fields held by the ryots.

1. Mr. James' letter No. 33, dated 29th December 1874.
2. Deputy Superintendent's Memo No. 1126 of 31st idem.
3. Survey Superintendent's No. 12 of 14th January 1875.
4. Deputy Superintendent's No. 56 of 21st idem.
5. Mr. James' letter No. 32 of 6th October 1875 and enclosures.
6. Deputy Superintendent's No. 877 of 7th idem.
7. Survey Superintendent's No. 874, dated 14th idem.
8. Deputy Superintendent's letter No. 1093 of 27th December 1875 and enclosures.

2. The point to be made clear and regarding which I entertain some doubt is whether it is really the intention of Government to abide by the order enunciated in the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 3292—305 of the 13th February 1875, copy of which is attached. In the said letter occur these words; "The Chief Commissioner, however, observes that such right cannot be recognized "when batayi land is made nagdiyat, and that the Amrut Mahal Department should, in such cases, ar- "range with the holders of the lands for the grazing. This can no doubt be done by giving the latter the "droppings of the cattle." The right alluded to, as will be at once obvious on perusing the letter quoted from, is that claimed by the Amrut Mahal Department to the stubble grazing.

3. My reasons for not acting at once upon the above very definite order are (1) that it has not been declared to be general in its application; and (2) the entertainment of some doubt as to whether the effect of carrying out such an order has been fully represented to Government. I am not in a position to state how far the rights of the Amrut Mahal Department to stubble grazing extend; but I believe that they must be very considerable, and there is no doubt that the general application of the Chief Commissioner's order will evoke strenuous remonstrance from the department in question.

4. In para 3 of the Chief Commissioner's letter, it is distinctly stated that "the grazing of stubble "is a matter which the Amrut Mahal Department must settle with the ryots," and I think these words seem to be general in their application.

5. Still the question is one of great importance, and I beg to solicit instructions as to the mode of dealing with the lands in question.

6. If the rights of the Amrut Mahal Department to the stubble on the nagdiyat lands cannot be recognized, it is obviously advisable to measure those lands as part and parcel of the villages to which the kandayam is paid and not into the kavals. Orders on this point are solicited.

From James, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Dy. Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 33, dated Camp Hiresave, 29th December, 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that in the Amrut Mahal kavals adjoining the villages of Baggangere, Sankagatta and Neralkere in the Tippasandra hobli of the Magadi Taluk, there is a considerable quantity of cultivated rice land which is given out on kandayam, but over which the Amrut Mahal Department exercise the right of grazing the stubble.

2. In the presence of Captain Ludlow, Assistant Commissioner, and myself, the villagers all pointed out the boundary of the kaval as going through the middle of the fields of standing rice. I accordingly ordered the measurers to include so much into the villages, but not to touch the rice land in the kaval.

3. I have been unable to procure the necessary razinamas from the village officers; for, though the boundary is clear and undisputed by all, they say, "this kaval land was formerly in our villages and was our *hak*, how can we sign away our birthright?".

4. I have the honor to request that you will inform me how the cultivation in the kaval is to be measured, also what is to be done about the razinamas.

Memo by the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 1126, dated Belur, 31st December 1874.

Recommends with reference to the above that the land over which the kaval holds grazing rights be included in the kaval, but measured into separate survey numbers as other rice land is measured. If the villagers will not give razinamas, the line of boundary must be settled in person by the Assistant.

Survey Superintendent's office, No. 12, dated Ságar, 14th January 1875.

The above arrangements are approved. To be returned.

Deputy Superintendent's office, Revenue Survey, No. 56, dated Chikmagalur, 21st January 1875.

Forwarded for information and guidance of Mr. James, who is requested to take copy of what he considers necessary and return originals to this office.

From the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, No. 877, dated Bangalore, 7th October 1875.

I have the honor to forward letter No. 32 of 6th instant, from Mr. James, with previous correspondence, for your consideration, and recommend with regard to this individual case that the rice lands actually under cultivation, or which have been cultivated any time during the last three years, be included in the village of Tippasandra and excluded from the kaval. Your instructions on this point are requested as soon as possible as the N Duftur is now moving into the vicinity of the land in question.

2. I beg to draw your attention to para 2 of letter No. 8292—305 from Chief Commissioner's office to the address of the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, in which it is ordered that grazing rights enjoyed by the Amrut Mahal Department over lands at present batayi cannot be recognized when such land is made nagdiyat. This order is at variance with the custom that prevails at present in this survey, as such lands have hitherto been included in the measurement of the kavals, *vide* this office Circular Nos. 487 and 10 of 16th December 1873 and 17th April 1874 respectively, and I should feel obliged by your informing me whether you would wish any alteration made in the orders on this subject now in force. I believe that almost all rice lands in which such mixed rights now obtain will be found to be batayi lands.

From W. E. A. James, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 32, dated Bangalore, 6th October 1875.

In re-submitting the enclosed correspondence for further orders, I have the honor to forward copy of Nundydroog Division Commissioner's letter No. 1103, also copy of letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner No. 8292—305, G, from which it would appear that it is decided that the land over which the kaval claims the right of stubble grazing is not to be considered as belonging to the kaval.

2. I would therefore suggest that the land in question be included in the village of Tippasandra, which claims it.

From the Commissioner, Nundydroog Division, To the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, No. 1103, dated Bangalore, 27th February 1875.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 369 of 26th November 1874, I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Secretary, conveying the Chief Commissioner's instructions relative to the conduct of Annaswamaiengar, Amildar of the Magadi Taluk, in connection with a certain tract of Amrut Mahal kaval land in that taluk.

remonstrances from the kaval authorities, who doubtless have enjoyed the land hitherto, and I should feel much obliged by your giving certain definite orders which would settle the question as to how such lands shall be measured in the present instances and in future cases.

5. Until receipt of instructions from you I have directed Captain Cowie to measure the lands referred to into survey numbers according to regulation size and shew the same in the maps of the kavals.

6. Should the land be confirmed to the kaval, the question of that department bearing a share (say one half) of the expense of demarcation is I think only fair.

From Captain D. Cowie, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 35, dated Camp Gubbi, 18th December 1875.

I have the honor, in accordance with memo No. 10 of 1874 from your office, to request instructions in the following cases, where certain lands inside the recognized boundary of an Amrut Mahal kaval are cultivated by the adjoining villagers.

2. In the kaval adjoining the Kadaba Amanikere, it appears that the ryots of Kadaba and other villages near about hold land inside the kaval on patta, but that when they do not cultivate it, and after they have cut their crops, the Amrut Mahal have the grazing of the land. This kaval has been demarcated by Mr. Butcher some years ago, and with regard to the boundary there is no difficulty.

3. Some part of this kaval has already been broken up with numbers by the measurer appointed to the Kadaba Amanikere, he being under the impression that since it was held on patta by the ryots, that it was part of the Amanikere. This measurement I have stopped, but not cancelled, as, in the event of the Superintendent deciding that it is to be made into numbers of course, it would hold good. Some of the boundary marks of such numbers have also been erected. One point brought before me by the ryots is that since the kaval have the right to graze when the land is not under cultivation and after their crops are cut, that the Amrut Mahal Department should bear a portion of the expenses of demarcation, such seems only just, and I have to request the Superintendent's orders on the subject.

4. Another kaval, *viz*, the Tarur kaval, is cultivated in a somewhat similar manner. The land here also is held on patta, but the ryots are only permitted yearly to cultivate the one half of their holdings, the kaval grazing the other half. The next year they change the position of the cultivation, and what was rice they ear before is left waste this year, and so on.

5. In both these instances when the land is left uncultivated the kandayam is remitted, and in both cases is the land under a tank and capable of producing rice and garden crop.

No. 4015—Rev. 87, dated Bangalore, 20th July 1877.

Order thereon.—The questions raised in the foregoing correspondence, with reference to Sir Richard Meade's order No. 8292—305, G, dated 13th February 1875, are these :—

I. Whether the right of the Amrut Mahal Department to stubble grazing, after the crops on the lands have been cut and removed by the cultivating ryots, is based on any positive right.

II. Whether it is necessary to allow the right to be exercised by the department to the full extent to which it is claimed.

2. For a correct determination of the above questions it is necessary to refer to the correspondence which passed in 1865 on the subject, and to the terms and conditions on which the re-establishment of the Amrut Mahal Cattle Department in Mysore was sanctioned in 1866.

3. The Commissary General, in his letter to the Chief Commissioner dated 10th October 1865, wrote as follows :—

"I am not in a position to state what, if any, portions of these kavals have been taken up for cultivation, but I believe nearly all of them are nearly still waste and unoccupied. Should you see no objection, I hope you will kindly instruct the district authorities to allow the Servegars to graze their cattle *in such of these kavals as are not required for cultivation.*"

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 20th July 1877.

4. In reply, the Commissary General was informed that circular instructions had been issued to Superintendents of Divisions, to allow the owners of the Amrut Mahal cattle to graze their herds *temporarily* free of charge, in the kavals, *should these not have been given over for cultivation, and should no other obstacle present itself.*

5. The Commissary General was further informed, in this office No. 4279—35, dated 19th December 1865, that where kavals have been rented (to ryots) for cultivation or grazing, the right of free grazing cannot be accorded to the Sarvegars, during the course of the engagement with the ryots.

6. The Government of India in their letter No. 185, dated 21st August 1866, sanctioned the re-establishment of the Mysore cattle breeding establishment according to the arrangements mutually agreed upon between the Madras and Mysore Governments.

7. It is thus evident that the right of grazing was accorded to the Amrut Mahal Department only temporarily, and on the distinct understanding that the vested rights of ryots, to whom portions of the kavals had already been given out for cultivation, should not be interfered with. In regard to the lands thus occupied, whether included within the original boundaries of the kavals or not, the Amrut Mahal Department can only secure the right to stubble grazing by entering into a private agreement or contract with the ryots as suggested in Sir Richard Meade's order above referred to.

8. In order to define therefore the areas of the kavals in which the exclusive or predominating rights of the Amrut Mahal Department are contested, the Survey Department should at once exclude all lands which are now or have been heretofore occupied by ryots for cultivation, and, to avoid future disputes, the boundaries of the kavals should be clearly marked out. It will be requisite also that the kaval lands should be assessed and a separate account kept of their valuation. The cost of survey and demarcation will be defrayed by the Mysore Government and debited against a separate account headed "Rent of Amrut Mahal Kavals" to which should be credited the terige, or nominal rent of one anna two pie per acre per annum, which the Amrut Mahal Department has to pay since 1866, less the value of the bulls supplied annually for breeding purposes.

9. If, after the kavals have been surveyed and demarcated, the Amrut Mahal Department lease out any portions thereof to ryots either for cultivation or pasturage, the *rents derived from the ryots should be paid over to the Mysore Government. The officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department will be requested to issue the necessary instructions with a view to an account being kept of such receipts and to the amounts, from time to time collected, being duly remitted to the Mysore Government. The amount of "terige" payable by the Madras Government since the re-establishment of the Amrut Mahal Department may be ascertained, after the survey and demarcation of the kavals have been completed.

*Less the amount of terige.

10. The Chief Commissioner considers that the practice, which exists in some localities, of lands under tanks or otherwise being in the joint occupation of the Amrut Mahal Department and the ryots, under a mutual arrangement by which each half or so of the area is cultivated alternately every year, must cease. The practice having arisen out of the reduced irrigating capacity of a tank, it is obvious that its continuance operates to prevent the restoration of such tank to its proper capacity.

T. CLARKE,
Offg. Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore. c Five spare Copies
„ Commissioners of Divisions. Four Copies to each
„ Dy. Accountant General.
„ Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department,
with reference to his letter No. 125, dated 28th June 1877.

23 Copies despd
1 To Offg. Secy
1 attached to Draft
24 Reserve
49

1878.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

REVENUE.

To

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.
„ DY. COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICTS.
„ SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMR.
„ INAM COMMISSIONER.
„ EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER IN CHARGE, AMRUT MAHAL DEPT. HUNSUR.

Dated August 19th.

Despatched

Received

No. 3840.
Rev. 24.

Minute by the Chief Commissioner on the Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in Mysore.—Communicating—with certain instructions.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19th August 1878.

READ again—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 6809—144 of the 20th October 1877, conveying instructions regarding the survey and valuation of the Amrut Mahal Kavals.

READ also—

Letter No. 279 of the 27th October 1877, from the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, submitting certain remarks regarding cultivation carried on within kaval limits, with reference to Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Nos. 6809—144, dated 20th October 1877.

Docket No. 7339—161 of the 12th November 1877, to the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, forwarding a printed copy of this office memo No. 417, dated 14th February 1873, containing a precis of the whole correspondence bearing on the subject of leasing out lands within kavals for cultivation.

Letter No. 6057, dated 1st November 1877, from the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, forwarding for such remarks as may appear to be necessary, copy of a letter from the Commissary General, and stating that it is very desirable that before the survey and assessment of the Amrut Mahal Kavals be undertaken by the Mysore Revenue Survey Parties, an Officer of the Commissariat Department should inspect and draw up a description of the pastures, and that on the Chief Commissioner's consent being communicated to the Madras Government, an Officer will be deputed.

Minute by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.

The question of the kavals or grazing lands may be divided into two parts; 1, the relations of the Mysore State as the sovereign proprietor of these kavals, to the Madras Amrut Mahal Department, (or Cattle Breeding Department) as the lessee or holders of them, and 2, the relations between the Amrut Mahal and the ryots. I consider it important that the first and more fundamental question which has been hitherto left in an indefinite and very unsatisfactory state should now be taken up and settled on reasonable terms. It is most undesirable that the vague term under which these kavals are now held should continue after the transfer of the Province to native rule. And as the transfer is now so near, the question seems to demand an early consideration and settlement.

2. It is not clear to me that the British Government can claim any rights in these kavals. The reservation to themselves of the Amrut Mahal or Cattle Establishments of Tippu Sultan at the time of the restoration of Mysore to the native dynasty can scarcely be supposed to convey any territorial rights to the kavals in the Native State, not expressly provided for by treaty. Neither can the subsequent concession by the late Maha Raja in 1813, of free pasturage on such kavals, a concession made out of deference to British Authority, be construed now into an admission of such right. Whatever rights may be held to have been thus created, necessarily lapsed when, in 1860, the Amrut Mahal was broken up, and the kavals surrendered to the Mysore State without any reservation.

3. The re-establishment of the Amrut Mahal must be based only upon a fresh and equitable agreement, providing for the payment of a reasonable rent to the Mysore State for the use of the kavals. It must be owned that when the Amrut Mahal was resuscitated in 1866, no such rent was stipulated for by Mr. Bowring who considered that the arrangement, though directly advantageous to Her Majesty's Government, would also confer benefit on the Province by improving the breed of cattle. But the restoration of Mysore to its Native Chief had not then been determined on. Shortly after, however, in 1869, when some kavals heretofore in the enjoyment of the Palace were proposed to be made over to the Amrut Mahal, after the death of the late Maha Raja, the Government of India, probably having regard to the certainty of the restoration of the Province to native rule, directed that a fair and not nominal rent should be paid for their use, and that care should be taken to avoid even the appearance of concluding a bargain which may be too advantageous to the Madras Commissariat Department at the expense of the

sist largely of wet lands under breached or neglected tanks wrested from the occupancy of ryots under the plea of the paramount right of the State. Such a course could only have been tolerated under the old notions of native rule, and cannot be countenanced or perpetuated now.

13. As regards the few exceptional kavals in the Túmkúr District in which special arrangements exist for the ryots under certain tanks cultivating only half the land in a block each year, so as to allow of the cattle of the Amrut Mahal grazing on the other half, or for their not growing sugarcane or a second crop, so as to leave the stubble of the first rice crop available for the public cattle, such cases must be disposed of on their own merits. If the lands can be clearly shewn to have been newly obtained by the ryots for cultivation on the above expressed conditions, arrangements might be made as proposed by the Commissariat Department for assigning to the ryots a moiety of the lands in a block absolutely, and for incorporating the remaining half with the kavals. But I am inclined to believe that such conditions could not have formed part of the original tenure of the lands, and that they must have been subsequently imposed upon the ryots taking advantage of the batayi system. I am averse to taking any portions of the cultivated lands from the ryots except where they are urgently required, and the right of Government to the same is quite clearly established.

14. In regard to cultivated lands situated within the boundaries of kavals, I do not consider it necessary to reserve lands which though once cultivated are now waste. It will suffice to deal with lands now actually under cultivation. Where such lands are extensive, it would be desirable to separate them from the kavals altogether, giving up portions of the kavals or splitting the kavals into two or more parts as may be necessary for the purpose. Where the cultivated lands are small in extent, and so situated as not to be easily separable from the kavals, measures should be taken for purchasing the ryots' rights in them and absolutely incorporating them with the kavals. If the ryots hold Government pattas for such lands, they would be entitled to a fair purchase money and this though the lands should have been held prior to the breaking up of the Amrut Mahal in 1860 for temporary cultivation only. But no compensation would be required if it could be shewn that such temporary tenure has only been since continued, with express provision for surrender of the land when required by Government, or where the lands have been newly obtained since the resuscitation of the Amrut Mahal Department in 1866 for temporary cultivation. The presumption otherwise is that, on the breaking up of the Amrut Mahal in 1860, all the lands then under cultivation passed into the unqualified ownership of the ryots.

15. As regards the rights of ryots to graze on portions of the kavals at customary rates of rent, I believe that such rights, if they at all existed originally, must have been since largely extended by the subordinates of the department, the officers in charge naturally being disposed to allow the ryots a liberal use of the superfluous kavals for which they themselves paid no rent. These rights however to graze on public lands are held on sufferance, and would be sufficiently compensated if moderate portions of the kavals were separated and assigned to the villagers concerned where they have no other grazing land.

16. The kavals being thus cleared of all private rights, the Amrut Mahal would have the full enjoyment of them and might sublet them for pasture or cultivation on the highest terms obtainable.

17. I do not consider it necessary that this simplification of the kavals from private rights and the surrender of superfluous kavals by the Amrut Mahal Department should be postponed for the operations of the Survey. It should be arranged at once by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts, in communication with the Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal; and this would afterwards facilitate the operations of the Survey Department when they proceed to demarcate, survey and value the kavals. But no

hausted, I consider that one half of the full survey valuation would be a fair rent for the kavals, paid as it would be permanently and without any annual fluctuations or claims for remission. Under such a tenure the kavals would be held without any limitation as to their use, the holders being at liberty to sub-rent them in whole or in part for cultivation or for pasture as suited their requirements, and upon the best terms of rent obtainable; and there need be then no complaints of kaval lands being cultivated to the neglect of kandayam or assessed lands.

8. The "Gida" kavals, or those situated in jungles remote from villages, which are the most extensive, need not be thus assessed. They would be more conveniently leased out at light or moderate rates such as Mr. Bowring proposed or other suitable rate, for *grazing purposes only*, as there is not likely to be any demand for them for cultivation for years to come. The forest interests in them would also by this arrangement be better conserved.

9. I desire these observations to be forwarded to the Madras Government with a request that I may be favored with an early expression of the views of that Government regarding the future arrangement of the Amrut Mahal on the principles above indicated. I am not insensible to the fact that the change proposed is a radical one. But if the settlement is to be final and satisfactory, it cannot be secured by half measures. It must at once be based upon equitable and sound principles. If the Amrut Mahal is fit to be maintained as a useful and profitable concern, it ought certainly to be able to pay a fair rent for the use of the kavals, especially with the increasing demand for cattle. It will be seen that only the kavals in the cultivated tracts, which are valuable, are proposed to be assessed at half the survey valuation. The far more extensive "Gida" or jungle kavals would still be held at light rates for grazing purposes. It is true that the privileges of free pasturage hitherto enjoyed by the Amrut Mahal would be lost. But if they are not based upon the clearest right, it is better that they should be given up in order to avoid the appearance of any undue advantage being taken of a Native State, or of the circumstance of the Province being under our management.

10. Pending this reference to the Madras Government, I direct the Survey Department to proceed with the demarcation and assessment of all the kavals whether in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department or of the Palace or of private individuals. It is not required to carry out the survey in detail or to break up the kavals into convenient sized survey fields. But a general estimate of the extent of arable wet, dry and garden lands, and of the unculturable waste, comprised in the kavals, with their assessable value in the lump, would suffice. Should any of the kavals, be hereafter given up by the Amrut Mahal, and not be required for the Mysore State use, there need be no occasion to break them up and give them out for cultivation. It would be more advantageous to the public interests and would indeed meet an existing want, if each of such kavals were sold, as a whole, to the highest bidder subject to the permanent rent of half the survey assessment, in order to encourage farming and the breeding of cattle by substantial ryots and other private individuals.

11. The 2nd question of the relations of the Amrut Mahal with the ryots becomes much simplified when a fair rent is levied on the kavals. There would then be no occasions for apprehensions of loss of revenue from the Amrut Mahal holding an undue extent of land, or for complicated arrangements for realizing a revenue from the cultivatoin or pasturage of the surplus portions of the kaval lands from time to time.

12. The question of the right of Amrut Mahal cattle to graze on the stubble of the ryots' holdings throughout the Province need not be again considered, as the Government of India long ago decided against the continuance of such an objectionable course. It indicates the extent to which the paramount rights of Government in the lands had been carried at the expense of the ryots. In fact, the present kavals, it is believed, con-

Maha Raja's estate. This afterwards in 1871 led to a general demand for tax on all the kavals held by the Amrut Mahal.

4. As regards the Palace kavals above referred to, Mr. Bowring considered that a rent equal to half of the ordinary grazing rates in force in this Province or one anna and two pies per acre per annum might be fairly imposed. No such rent has however been collected. Meanwhile, the Commissariat Department consented to supply one hundred breeding bulls annually to the Mysore State, the value of which they estimated at Rs. 8,000, and which they proposed to consider as equivalent to a small annual rent in recognition of the sovereignty over all the kavals in their possession, any "Terige," or rent realized by the sale of superfluous pastures, or from the cultivation of lands in the kavals, being also paid over to the Mysore State.

5. It will thus be seen that the fundamental question of the tenure of the kavals yet remains unsettled. The extent of the kavals held by the Madras Commissariat Department is roughly estimated by the Survey Commissioner at 3,000 square miles, or nearly one-ninth of the entire area of the Province. It appears to me that this must be an extremely inaccurate and exaggerated estimate, but if we suppose that it be one-fourth of that estimate, or about 700 square miles, the extent is enormous. It is a very serious question whether such extensive lands can be held in a Native State, without leading to complications and difficulties, as between the two Governments, as well as between the Amrut Mahal and the ryots. Such difficulties appear to have arisen during the early tenure of these kavals, and their further development was only arrested by the assumption of the administration by the British Government and the eventual transfer of the control of the Amrut Mahal also to the Commissioner of Mysore (Sir Mark Cubbon).

6. Should the continuance of the Amrut Mahal however be considered desirable, I consider it indispensable that the old system which originated at a time when lands were of little value, when the interests of Government were supreme, and when the rights of the ryots were considered of no concern, should be exchanged for a more definite tenure, in which the kavals would every one of them be a complete holding in itself, involving no interference with ryots, and paying its fair share of rent to the State like other lands in the Province. The value of the bulls supplied, and of any other benefits conferred by the Amrut Mahal, may be separately estimated and paid for. Such an arrangement seems to be necessary, not only in justice to the revenues of the Mysore State, but also to insure the management of the Amrut Mahal upon the sound principles of a purely business concern. This arrangement would be equally desirable whether the Amrut Mahal remains with the Madras Commissariat, or is made over to the Mysore State for management. The past system not only involved interference with the rights of ryots, which would not be tolerated for a day in British Territory, but was also calculated to encourage a wasteful use of public resources, as may be inferred from the extensive area of the kavals held, and the small returns of revenue derived from them.

7. The rent to be fixed should not be merely a nominal or even a general grazing rent, but ought strictly to be the same as what would be assessed on the individual kavals upon principles of a fair survey valuation, whether the lands be used for cultivation or for any other purpose. Kavals in the low-land districts belonging to the Palace are, I know, to be rented out for pasture for annual payments, fully equal to, if not more than, the assessment realized on cultivated lands in the neighbourhood. Kavals situated in sparsely populated tracts would of course, like the cultivated lands there, be assessed at light rates in proportion to the limited demand for cultivation. I can see no good reason for distinctive rates of assessment for cultivation and grazing purposes in the cultivated tracts of country. The necessity for such a distinction diminishes as the cultivated areas expand, and the value of pasture relatively rises in demand so as even to exceed ultimately the profits of cultivation. Having regard however to the fact that the extensive areas comprised in these kavals would be held at a permanent rent, without the fluctuations resulting from relinquishment of cultivated lands after their fertility is ex-

alterations of the boundaries of kavals already surveyed should be made except in communication with the Survey Department.

18. I observe that that the Madras Government proposes to depute an officer of the Commissariat Department to inspect and draw up a description of the kavals. That officer might be asked also to carry out the simplification referred to in the previous para, in communication with the Deputy Commissioners, to whom the necessary instructions would be issued on receiving intimation from the Madras Government.

19. In anticipation of such inspection, I would desire the Deputy Commissioners of the several Districts at once to furnish me, from such records as may be available, with lists of kavals in the enjoyment of the Amrut Mahal and Palace Departments respectively, distinguishing the "Gida" or jungle kavals from those on which half the cultivation assessments should be levied, and shewing the extent, description and value of the lands included in them, any private rights involved, and other particulars as far as they can at once be obtained from records without a local inspection. In surveyed kavals, all the information obtainable from the Survey records should be embodied in the statement.

20. I consider the settlement of retrospective claims as of secondary importance. In fact no such claim could be advanced as regards the kavals generally, as no stipulations for rent were made by Mr. Bowring when re-granting them. As regards the Palace kavals for which a grazing rent was demanded, the value of the bulls annually supplied by the Amrut Mahal to the Mysore State would nearly cover such demand. If this were however to be taken as a return for the use of the State kavals, separate rent would remain to be paid to the Mysore Palace for the Palace kavals from the date of their occupation by the Amrut Mahal.

21. Private kavals or those enjoyed by private individuals under grants from the late Maha Raja and others will of course be settled under the Inam Rules. The Inam Superintendent should however report whether his settlement purports to convey a right to grazing only, or convert the kavals into absolute holdings with liberty to use them for cultivation and other purposes.

22. In conclusion, I direct that the existing arrangements with the Amrut Mahal shall continue pending the settlement of the rent question now referred to the Madras Government.

23. A copy of this Minute will be submitted for the information of the Government of India to whom a further communication will be made on receipt of the views of the Madras Government on the proposals herein contained.

BANGALORE,
12th August 1878.

J. D. GORDON,
Chief Commissioner.

No. 3840—REV. 24, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH AUGUST 1878.

ORDERED, that a copy of the Minute above read be submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council accompanied by a printed memo, dated 14th February 1873, prepared in this Office, furnishing an explanatory account of the Amrut Mahal kavals in Mysore.

2. Ordered also that a copy of the Minute be forwarded to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, for submission to His Grace the Governor in Council, with reference to his letter No. 6057, dated 1st November 1877.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, 19*th August* 1878.

3. The Survey Commissioner is requested to expedite as far as may be practicable the work in progress of surveying and demarcating the Amrut Mahal kavals in the manner indicated in para 10 of the Minute.

4. The Commissioners of Divisions will issue instructions in accordance with the instructions contained in paras 17 to 19 of the Chief Commissioner's Minute, and obtain from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts the information therein called for.

5. The attention of the Inam Commissioner is requested to the points referred to in para 21 of the Minute in question.

T. CLARKF,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioners of Divisions.
,, Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
,, Survey and Settlement Commissioner.
,, Inam Commissioner.
,, Executive Commissariat Officer in charge of Amrut Mahal Department, Húnsúr.

1885.
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

REVENUE.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 5th March 1885.

2277/39

Camp No. 284.

To the Revenue Commr

Sanctions the revision of assessment of the unsettled portions of the Yedatore and Holé-Narsipur Taluks.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—11-4-85—

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 716, dated Bangalore, 31st January 1885.

I have the honor to forward my report on the proposed revision of the assessment of the Yedatore Taluk of the Mysore District, together with the Deputy Commissioner's letter No. 1276 of the 24th instant in which that officer gives his opinion of the proposed settlement.

2. I regret to find that Mr. Abdul Khader is, on the whole, opposed to the increase involved in my proposals, at least as regards the 1st group of villages of the Yedatore Taluk, although from the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of his letter it might be supposed that the proposed settlement on the whole had his unqualified concurrence. It would have saved me some trouble, in the way of explanation, had the Deputy Commissioner stated clearly on what grounds he disapproves of raising the average dry rate in group I from Rs. 0—7—5 to the very moderate figure of Rs. 0—12—1. He seems to consider the latter rate to be one which the ryots are not likely to complain of and yet there can be no doubt that he views the increase with some doubt. This I gather from para 5 in which group II is sought to be shown in favorable contrast to group I. The actual figures are as below:—

Group.	Total Area.	Population.	Agricultural Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	
I	51,669	21,060	7,143	3,061	486	
II	52,382	19,465	6,906	3,310	208	

In the single point of ploughs is the difference in favor of the 2nd group. With a larger area the 2nd group has a smaller population, fewer agricultural cattle and not even half the number of carts, a point of considerable importance, possessed by the 1st group. I note these points for the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner. My grouping was based in a great measure of course on these points but also upon the personal experience of both Mr. Butcher and myself, both of us concurring in thinking that, what we may call, the channel villages possessed greater advantages than the rest of the taluk. This I may add is the general opinion of the people of the taluk themselves. The fact of there being fewer ploughs in the 1st group, as compared with the 2nd, is accounted for by the different class of cultivation in the two groups.

3. I think that the distinctions, recommended by the Deputy Commissioner in para 5, for villages on either side of the river, are almost too nice for our present purpose. If the northern villages are a little better off in some points, although even of this I am not myself at all sure, the villages south of the river have the advantage in means of communication. The chief point to be considered I think lies in the moderation or otherwise of the rates proposed and I have no hesitation in affirming that they are fully low, and while that is the case, the increase involved in my proposals need create no alarm ; indeed to forego it would be unfair to Government, as well as to the rest of the villages in the taluk in which similar rates have created no great increase. I am as averse as any one to any increase of the existing assessment when such increase is the result of rates intrinsically high or when the tract under settlement is for any reason very poor. In the present case the rates are all very moderate in themselves and the tract under report cannot be said to be in any way exceptionally poor.

4. I do not at all understand how the Deputy Commissioner has arrived at the conclusion, recorded in para 4, that the wet rates in the late Arkalgud Taluk, under the same river channels, are 57 per cent lower than the rates now proposed for Yedatore. There is evidently some extraordinary mistake or misunderstanding here, the actual facts being as shown below :—

	Wet Rate.	
	Under Channel.	Ordinary.
Late Arkalgud Taluk	5—7—10	3—8—6
Yadatore Taluk	6—8—7	4—0—0

I may perhaps have failed to comprehend the Deputy Commissioner's meaning, but, however that may be, the above actuals will set any doubt on the subject at rest. As the Deputy Com-

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

15. The next statement shows the manner in which the villages under report have been divided up by survey :—

Description.	Government.		Inam.		Total Government and Inam.		Grand Total.
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dry crop	62,606	5,543	4,958	...	67,564	5,543	73,107
Rice (channel)	9,165	4	660	...	9,828	4	9,829
Rice (ordinary)	749	21	32	...	781	21	802
Garden	1,787	6	23	...	1,810	6	1,816
Total......	74,307	5,574	5,673	...	79,980	5,574	85,554
Unculturable area including roads, village sites, &c.							27,565
Area of Inam villages							12,891
Area of kavals							4,671
Grand Total arable and unarable for the whole Taluk, *i. e.* 204 square miles							1,30,681

The unculturable area is about ⅓rd only of the culturable. The rice lands are almost entirely under river channel irrigation, there being, of the whole occupied area of 9,914 acres shown above, only 749 acres not under their command. 1,253 acres of the gardens are beyond the reach of the channels. The unoccupied culturable area is confined almost entirely to the dry lands.

16. Perhaps one of the worst features in the past revenue management of these villages, apart from the inequality of the assessment which last was based on no survey or classification, is the unsystematic division of the lands into villages. The fields of one village are, in some instances, hopelessly mixed up with those of another, while stray fields figure in the accounts of a village with which, from their position, there seems no reason whatever for in any way connecting them. The evils of such a state of things are palpable and may be broadly summed up in impeded revenue management and irresponsibility of village officers. During the measurement it was of course found to be as impossible, as it would have been inexpedient, to recognize the old accounts when inconsistent with the proper and natural boundary and consequently an entirely new division of the lands into villages has in some instances been made, all fields being mapped in the villages within the boundaries of which they are situated. The result of this however has been to render any comparison, village by village, or indeed in some few instances magani by magani, of the old with the proposed assessment almost impracticable. I am not sure, considering how the old assessment has been fixed, that this is a matter of very much consequence, but it is necessary that I should point out the state of matters, were it only to guard against misconception and false conclusions by taking the village as the unit for purposes of comparison. The state of things I allude to is more common in the channel lands than elsewhere. During the settlement I propose to thoroughly revise the village boundaries of course with every possible regard to vested rights, so as to ensure undivided charge and responsibility on the part of the village officers. As a specimen of the unsatisfactory manner in which the village lands are mixed up I would instance the case of the Ramasandra Nala now measured by the survey as one village, but according to the old accounts containing the lands of 21 villages. This Nala will be too large to retain as one village, and at the settlement I shall break it up into two or more villages of a size suitable to efficient revenue control.

8. As regards climate, there is no thoroughly reliable record of rain-fall forthcoming. Mr. Butcher, at para 14, estimates it at 30 inches which is higher than the Amildar's return. The fact of double crops being in some instances taken in the same year must be allowed due weight as regards the question in point. The Amildar's returns for 16 years from 1868—69 show an average fall of only 16·28 inches, but the same returns for the last 7 years give an average of 27·28 inches. There is sufficient in this to show that the dry lands undoubtedly suffer occasionally from a precarious rain-fall.

9. In the Famine Report Yedatore appears as one of the taluks less affected than others by the famine, but, as no test census was taken, the Famine Commissioner's classification of this taluk must be received with caution. The Assistant Settlement Officer appears to doubt whether the taluk was affected even so much as stated by the Famine Commissioner. Mr. Butcher notes that, to judge from a comparison of the census figures of 1881 with the Taluk "Khâneshumâri" before the famine, about 5,000 of the population seem to have disappeared. At the same time he does not think that the taluk has suffered much from the famine, an opinion based chiefly on the presence of the river channels. I imagine that the shifting of population during the famine, although not necessarily entirely due to scarcity, may have resulted in the loss ascribed. The abnormally high price however of rice during that period cannot but have caused much suffering to the poorest of the ryots, and, on the whole, while allowing the great advantages of the channel irrigation, there is no reason to suppose that the dry crops did not suffer considerably.

10. In the matter of roads, and means of communication generally, there seems still much room for improvement. Mr. Butcher alludes more to the bad condition, than to the absence, of roads, and as I have travelled along all which the taluk possesses I can fully corroborate his remarks. As might be expected, the roads cling, in a great measure, to the neighbourhood of the more important and flourishing part of the tract comprised in the channel irrigation. The unbridged state of the Cauvery presents much difficulty during a great part of the year. Of course, from a comparative point of view, Yedatore is not worse off in this respect than other taluks, through which the river flows, few of which enjoy the privilege of a bridge across the Cauvery which is spanned by bridges in only 3 places, Seringapatam, Fraserpet and Sivasamudra.

11. The taluk is only moderately supplied with markets, there being only 3, but of these 2 are held at Saligrama and Yedatore, both of which are large and important towns, nor must I forget to mention a large annual fair held at Chunchankatte where many thousand head of cattle are sold, besides a considerable traffic in cotton cloths. This fair is held in January and is said to last for a month. Mr. Butcher speaks highly of the class of cattle brought for sale, the best of which are purchased for the Dharwar and other distant Districts.

12. The soils and crops raised are very fully described by Mr. Butcher in paras 9 to 12 of his report. The points chiefly deserving of notice are the decay of betel-nut gardens and the absence of sugar-cane cultivation in the rice lands. The soils, whether under dry or wet cultivation, are not of a very high order and may be described as fair average red and sandy, and, under the channels especially, of rather varying quality.

13. The following statement will furnish some idea of the circumstances and resources of the villages under report :—

Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Markets.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
134	8,804	43,291	204	65,461	6,849	727	3	

14. In the Arkalgud and Holé-Narsipur Taluks I had occasion to remark upon the strange absence of wheeled carriage. In the villages under report carts are by no means numerous, but, compared with the two taluks just mentioned, they may be considered so. The population per square mile for the whole tract is 212, which compares as per margin with adjoining settled taluks.

Arkalgud	137.
Holé-Narsipur	166.
Hunsur	191.

missioner remarks the rates now proposed for wet land are not high and certainly the difference between the two taluks, as above shown, which is caused, not by a higher scale, but by higher classification of soil and water, is perfectly justifiable.

5. The Ramasamudra Hanta can of course be divided into more than two villages as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner at para 6.

6. I shall feel much obliged by early instructions regarding this settlement which I propose to introduce about the middle of March. As the Dewan is well aware, I am obliged, owing to the heavy programme of work for the season, to calculate and register the proposed rates in anticipation of sanction, and any changes in the grouping or in any other points will necessitate a recalculation of rates. I would beg therefore that should any change in my proposals be contemplated, I may receive early intimation.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 664, dated Bangalore, 14th January 1885.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the unsettled portion of Yedatore Taluk of the Mysore District.

2. Of the above taluk, 78 villages, which were transferred from the old Arkalgud Taluk during the recent rectification of taluk boundaries, are already settled. The present report deals with the still unsettled villages, as well as 31 villages transferred from Yedatore to Holé-Narsipur

3. The following are the maganis, or old sub-divisions, of the tract under report so far as comprised in the Yedatore Taluk. The 31 villages of Holé-Narsipur will be dealt with later on:—

Number.	Name of Magani.	Number of Government Villages.	Number of Inam Villages.	Number of Kavals.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Yedatore	19	2	...	21	
2	Saligrama	20	...	...	20	
3	Hardanhalli	20	...	2	22	
4	Mirle	26	...	3	29	
5	Tippur	28	11	1	40	
6	Byadarhalli	21	2	2	25	
	Total......	134	15	8	157	

4. A report by Mr. Butcher, Assistant Settlement Officer, who carried out the classification will be found appended. It contains much interesting information, the result of a very intimate acquaintance with the taluk and probably with almost every village under report.

5. Of the 12 anicuts, by which the Cauvery is dammed, no less than 4, with numerous channels led from them, are in the villages under report, and as the whole tract is but small, every magani participates, more or less, in the benefits arising out of these important works, Tippur, Yedatore, Byadarhalli and Mirle participate largely, Saligrama a little less so perhaps, and Hardanhalli least of all.

6. The 157 villages under report, together with the already settled villages transferred from Arkalgud, represent the undivided charge of an Amildar whose head-quarters are at the important town of Yedatore, situated on the right bank of the Cauvery, 24 miles north-west of Mysore.

7. The tract under report is well populated, favorably situated and, quite apart from the exceptional advantages arising out of the presence of the river channels, will compare favorably with most of the Maidan taluks of the Province. Regarding the rich and fertile valley of the Cauvery there is no question, but it not unfrequently happens, notably for instance in the adjoining settled taluk of Holé-Narsipur, that on receding from the river a barren and very poor country is met with. In the tract under report the soils are not of a very high order, but the unirrigated portion in the matter of population, the size of the villages and general condition of the ryots is very superior to the up-lands of Holé-Narsipur.

*Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.**

17. Regarding the old assessment generally, I have come to the conclusion that it is not so much unequal, although it is bad enough in that respect, as inadequate, especially as regards the dry lands. Mr. Butcher at para 13 gives the *nominal* rates on all descriptions of land, as generally supposed to be in force, and in the same para gives the average *actual* rates, found, as the result of notes taken at time of test, of a large number of fields, by placing the old assessment in juxta-position with the newly ascertained survey area. The differenece between the supposed and the actual rates, especially the dry, will be seen to be very great. Even in the case of the rice rates a great deal of difference exists, Mr. Butcher having found no rate actually paid of more than Rs. 10 per acre although the old rates under the channels were supposed to be sometimes as high as about Rs. 25 on the same area. I am not desirous of having too much importance attached to these differences, for, after all, rates have little meaning when applied to unsurveyed lands. But to the following statement of the actual average rate paid on each description of cultivation, ascertained by dividing the total old assessment by the total newly ascertained survey area, we may fairly attach much weight, especially when placed in contrast with the assessment of neighbouring taluks :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Collections under old system.	Average Rate per Acre.	Remarks.
Dry	62,206	29,093	0—7—5	
Wet	11,701	51,732	4—6—8	Wet includes garden.

18. Further on I will show what the rates under the proposed assessment will be but, in the meantime, it may be interesting to compare the old assessment of the villages under report with the old assessment paid before the survey settlement in Arkalgud, Holé-Narsipur and Hunsur, the adjoining settled taluks, the mode of calculation being as above, and the same for all.

Taluk.	Old Assessment.		New Assessment.		Remarks.
	Average Dry. Rate.	Average Wet Rate.	Average Dry Rate.	Average Wet Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Holé-Narsipur	0—9—3	3—14—2	0—12—4	4—13—5	
Late Arkalgud... ...	0—10—3	3—14—4	0—12—10	4—2—0	
Hunsur	0—8—0	3—1—6	0—10—9	3—11—7	
Yedatore	0—7—5	4—6—8*	————	————	* See sequel of Report.

It is at once apparent that the dry assessment has been lower in Yedatore than in any of the adjoining taluks. The wet land on the contrary was assessed much more heavily but not unreasonably so when it is considered that almost the whole of the wet irrigation in Yedatore is under river channels. Regarding the unreasonably low standard of the dry assessment there cannot be two opinions, the *average* rate paid not being even so high as the *lowest* rate supposed to be in force in the taluk. It is impossible to state positively how the dry assessment in this taluk has been kept so low, but the fact is obvious, and as the assessment is at the same time unequal, there will not be the least hardship or injustice in raising the rates to at least as high or a little higher than those finally adopted for the dry lands in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

It will be seen that there is very little land left in this taluk to be brought under cultivation.

25. The extent and assessment of the minor inam lands are next shown:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop.			Rice.						Garden.			Total.		
					Ordinary.			Channel.								
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	2,267	1,968	0 13 11	665	3,476	5 3 7	...	...	...	8	42	5 4 0	2,940	5,486	1 13 10
II	66	1,976	1,464	0 11 10	22	92	4 2 11	...	...	...	9	23	2 8 11	2,007	1,579	0 12 7
III	9	715	358	0 8 0	5	12	2 6 5	...	...	...	6	19	3 2 8	726	389	0 8 7
3	134	4,958	3,790	0 12 3	692	3,580	5 2 9	...	...	...	23	84	3 10 5	5,673	7,454	1 5 0

Of the above, little or none is office land for Shanbhog and Patels' service, and consequently the pay of those officers will be an entirely new burden on the revenue.

26. For the purpose of general comparison, the whole area and assessment of the arable land is shown in contrast with the collections of 1883—84:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	As per old Accounts.		As per Survey Accounts.									
				Government occupied.		Government waste.		Total.		Inam.		Grand Total.	
		Hijavari Khandis.	Collections.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I	59	3 ,28	58,965	35,333	85,191	1,866	1,365	37,199	86,556	2,940	5,486	40,139	92,042
II	66	1,962	28,872	33,857	29,175	2,757	1,652	36,614	30,827	2,007	1,579	38,621	32,406
III	9	245	3,439	5,117	4,145	951	478	6,068	4,623	726	389	6,794	5,012
3	134	06,33	91,276	74,307	1,18,511	5,574	3,495	79,881	1,22,006	5,673	7,454	85,554	1,29,460

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate under Channel.	Maximum Garden Rate.
I	59	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	66	1 12 0	8 0 0	...	...
III	9	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	...

The above rates are almost identical with those adopted in the old Narsipur Taluk, with the exception that there was no intermediate group as in the taluk now under report. They are somewhat lower than the rates adopted in the old Arkalgud Taluk.

21. The 1st group is composed of villages lying near the Cauvery and generally favorably situated with regard to roads. These villages represent the best parts of the Saligrama, Mirle, Eyadarhalli, Yedatore and Tippur Maganis.

The 2nd group consists of villages not absolutely touching the river channels but still fairly near them and well situated with regard to roads.

The 3rd group consists of villages in the northern portion of the tract and distant from both the river and roads. No villages south of the Cauvery come into this group. They are chiefly the worst situated portions of the Hardanhalli and Saligrama Maganis.

22. The assessment of the occupied lands under the proposed rates will be as follows:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop. Acres.	Dry Crop. Assessment.	Dry Crop. Average Rate.	Rice. Ordinary. Acres.	Rice. Ordinary. Assessment.	Rice. Ordinary. Average Rate.	Rice. Channel. Acres.	Rice. Channel. Assessment.	Rice. Channel. Average Rate.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Garden. Average Rate.	Total. Acres.	Total. Assessment.	Total. Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	25,382	20,758	0 13 1	98	422	4 6 6	9,075	59,313	6 8 7	778	4,698	6 0 7	35,333	85,191	2 6 6
II	66	32,412	23,369	0 11 6	550	2,230	4 0 10	90	512	5 11 0	805	3,061	3 12 11	33,857	29,175	0 13 6
III	9	4,812	3,030	0 10 1	101	344	3 6 6	...	...	...	204	771	3 12 6	5,117	4,145	0 12 11
3	134	62,606	47,157	0 12 1	749	2,996	4 0 0	9,165	59,825	6 8 5	1,787	8,533	4 12 4	74,307	1,18,511	1 9 6

23. The area and assessment of wet lands under the river channels are, it will be seen, shown under a distinct head. An average rate of Rs. 6—8—5 in their case and of Rs. 4 for ordinary rice cannot be considered high. Some 1,253 acres of the garden lands are outside the channels and therefore the average rate for the whole comes to only Rs. 4—12—4 per acre which, although apparently low, is I think quite sufficient, considering the decay of betel-nut and the generally insignificant character of the gardens. As regards the proposed dry assessment it is lower, with similar maximum rates, than that fixed for the Holé-Narsipur Taluk, but, as will be seen further on, the increase on the old assessment is very great and I have therefore kept the maximum dry rates as low as I possibly could, with any regard to the just demands of Government.

24. The next statement exhibits the area and assessment of the arable waste land available for cultivation:—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Dry Crop. Acres.	Dry Crop. Assessment.	Dry Crop. Average Rate.	Rice. Ordinary. Acres.	Rice. Ordinary. Assessment.	Rice. Ordinary. Average Rate.	Rice. Channel. Acres.	Rice. Channel. Assessment.	Rice. Channel. Average Rate.	Garden. Acres.	Garden. Assessment.	Garden. Average Rate.	Total. Acres.	Total. Assessment.	Total. Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	59	1,861	1,337	0 11 5	1	1	1 0 0	4	27	6 12 0	...	...	...	1,866	1,365	0 11 8
II	66	2,739	1,593	0 9 4	14	48	3 6 10	...	...	..	4	11	2 12 0	2,757	1,652	0 9 9
III	9	943	451	0 7 7	6	21	3 8 0	...	...	...	2	6	3 0 0	951	478	0 8 0
3	134	5,543	3,381	0 9 9	21	70	3 5 4	4	27	6 12 0	6	17	2 13 4	5,574	3,495	0 10 0

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19. The realizations of the last 25 years, together with the prices of ragi and rice during the same period, appear in the following statement :—

Year.	Bijavari into khandis.	Total Demand, Rs.	Remissions.	Collections, Rs.	Seers per Rupee.		Remarks.
					Ragi.	Paddy.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1859—60... ...	4,688	73,092	...	73,092	48	38	
1860—61... ...	4,798	73,814	...	73,814	40	43	
1861—62... ...	4,954	75,329	...	75,329	36	36	
1862—63... ...	5,105	74,881	...	74,881	40	38	
1863—64... ...	5,190	77,164	...	77,164	34	34	
1864—65... ...	5,284	85,130	...	85,130	29	24	
1865—66... ...	5,556	76,172	...	76,172	29	24	
1866—67... ...	5,657	77,165	...	77,165	10	12	
1867—68... ...	5,706	77,772	...	77,772	16	20	
1868—69... ...	5,745	77,681	...	77,681	20	30	
1869—70... ...	5,803	78,422	...	78,422	30	29	
1870—71... ...	5,869	78,799	...	78,799	32	36	
1871—72... ...	5,887	79,743	...	79,743	64	43	
1872—73	5,913	80,130	...	80,130	64	34	
1873—74... ...	5,966	80,422	...	80,422	5	34	
1874—75... ...	6,031	80,652	...	80,652	...	...	
1875—76... ...	6,047	80,879	...	80,879	28	34	
1876—77... ...	6,073	81,133	...	81,133	10	15	
1877—78... ...	6,095	81,728	...	81,728	3	5	
1878—79... ...	6,088	81,645	...	81,645	31	35	
1879—80... ...	6,061	81,450	...	81,450	30	34	
1880—81... ...	6,024	80,971	...	80,971	32	34	
1881—82... ...	6,021	80,875	...	80,875	36	36	
1882—83... ...	6,014	80,856	...	80,856	20	30	
1883—84... ...	6,052	81,276	...	81,276	35	50	
Five years' Average	...	...	...	81,085			
Ten years' Average...	...	...	...	81,146			
Fifteen years' Average	...	...	...	80,599			
Twenty years' Average	...	...	...	80,145			
Twenty-five years' Average	...	...	...	79,087			

The fluctuations are very inconsiderable and altogether the revenue has been very steady and, it is presumed, from the absence of remissions, easily realized. I have met with no taluk in which the lump sum fixed as the Government demand has been so lenient considering the character of the cultivation, proof of which will be given further on. The fluctuations, few as they are, have been the result of inequality in the incidence of the assessment in individual instances, notwithstanding the extreme lightness of the assessment as a whole. The gradual abandonment of batayi also is answerable for fluctuations which probably would not otherwise have occurred.

20. In grouping this tract for the purpose of assessment I have taken chiefly for my guidance the advantages arising out of proximity to the Cauvery and to the roads which in a great measure follow the channel irrigation. In so small a tract climate has not much room to vary and I have therefore attached little importance to it in my grouping. I propose to adopt three groups as below with the maximum rates shown opposite each :—

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27. The general effect of the proposed settlement is clearly shown in the following statement :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	By old Accounts.		As per Survey.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dry Crop	62,606	29,093	0 7 5	47,157	0 12 1
Rice (Channel)	9,165	39,686	4 5 3	59,325	6 8 0
Rice (Ordinary)	749	4,466	5 15 5	2,996	4 0 0
Garden	1,787	7,580	4 3 10	8,533	4 12 4
Miscellaneous	...	451	...	...	...
Total......	74,307	81,276	1 1 6	1,18,511	1 9 6

28. The old assessment, if we are to trust the taluk accounts, was higher on ordinary than on channel rice. It is needless to say that I do not believe such to have been the case, but rather that the classification of the two kinds of cultivation in the taluk accounts was faulty. Channel rice was really paying much more, and ordinary rice much less, than is above shown in column 4 ; in fact the collections which should have been credited to the channels have been credited elsewhere. The two kinds of rice must be viewed together, and the garden also, to judge of the real effect of the proposed assessment. If this be done, it will be seen that the total old assessment on wet lands of all descriptions of irrigated land has been raised from Rs. 52,183 to Rs. 71,354. The old and new assessment of the dry crop lands admit of more easy comparison. The increase, even at the very low rates proposed, is very great, but no one acquainted with the taluk under report will, I think, consider it advisable or just to Government to assess those lands more lightly than was done in the neighbouring Taluk of Holé-Narsipur. If para 18 of this report be referred to, it will be seen that the average dry rate in the adjoining settled taluks was as per margin, whilst in Yedatore, as now proposed, the average rate is only 0—12—1. The cause of increase both on dry and wet lands is of course the understatement of the true area in the old accounts, for the rates now proposed are infinitely lower than those under the old system.

Old Narsipur	0 12 4
Old Arkalgud	0 12 10
Hunsur	0 10 9

29. The realizations from the sale of grazing in unoccupied lands amounted in 1883—84 to only Rs. 755, a very low figure, even for the small extent of such land in this tract. Without attempting any close estimate I will merely state that, for the future, the amount realizable should certainly not be less, and may probably be very much more.

30. The local cess of one anna gave, in 1883—84, Rs. 5,945 ; under the proposed settlement it will be Rs. 7,426 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 465 on minor inam lands, in all Rs. 7,891.

31. The amount of irrigation cess now merged in the assessment to be annually credited to the District Irrigation Fund will be about Rs. 4,000.

32. Leaving out any calculation of local fund or irrigation cess there is an immediate gain to Government of Rs. 37,335, out of which will have to come Rs. 7,000, a totally new burden on the revenue, for the pay of village officers, and also Rs. 4,000 irrigation cess, leaving a clear gain of about Rs. 26,000. This last amount I do not expect to see much reduced by resignations at the settlement as the new rates are intrinsically very light and the lands of the taluk are valuable, while there is little waste still available for cultivation. In the already settled villages of this taluk, those transferred from the old Arkalgud Taluk, little or no land was resigned at the settlement, although the increase of the assessment, the dry assessment especially, was very great.

33. I have seldom, if ever, met with so much corruption of the dry assessment as exists in the first group of villages. No better proof of this can be found than in the fact that although in the first group of villages the proposed settlement gives an increase of nearly 60 per cent, in the second and third groups comprising far less favorably situated villages the same rates give an

41. The usual classwar statements for the Yedatore Taluk and the villages transferred to Holé-Narsipur respectively will be found appended, while the map which accompanies this report will be found to contain both tracts and will fully illustrate the position of the channels and other important features.

42. The usual list of inam villages is also appended.

43. I propose to commence the introduction of the survey settlement of the Channarayapatna Taluk about the middle of February next and shall be ready to give out the rates now proposed about the middle of March next by which time Channarayapatna will have been, I hope, completed. I shall feel much obliged therefore by as early sanction as possible being given to the proposed settlement.

From the Assistant Superintendent, E. Establishment, To the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 30, dated Bangalore, 15th October 1884.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the portion of the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District, classed by the E. Establishment during the current season, comprising 6 out of the 10 maganis into which the taluk is at present divided, the 4 maganis of Hansoge, Krishnarajkatte, Basavapatna and Konanur having lately been transferred to it from the Arkalgud Taluk. The survey settlement however of these 4 maganis has been completed.

1. The Magani of Halé Mysore has been lately transferred from this taluk to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk. This report therefore has reference only to the undermentioned maganis with their included villages as given in the following statement:—

No.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.
1	Tippur	27	11	1	39
2	Byadarhalli	21	2	2	25
3	Yedatore	19	2	...	21
4	Mirle	26	...	3	29
5	Saligrama	20	...	...	20
6	Hardanhalli	20	...	2	22
7	Ramasagar Hanta	1	...	...	1
7	Total	134	15	8	157

2. *Boundaries.*—The taluk is bounded on the north by the Holé-Narsipur Taluk, south by Hunsur, on the east by Arkalgud and west by the Attikuppa Taluk.

3. *General Features.*—The country is gently undulating in character, there being neither hills nor jungle. Low scrub jungle is met with in many places on the high grounds, and occasionally date topes in the valleys.

4. *Rivers and Drainage.*—The Cauvery river which flows through the taluk in an easterly direction carries off the drainage, the greater portion of which is from north to south. The Lakshmantirtha touches the taluk on the extreme south-east, and after a short course joins the Cauvery at the village of Matkere.

5. *Extent and Area.*—The above portion of the talukis of tolerably regular shape being about 18 miles from north to south with an average breadth of 14 miles. Its area is 155,974 acres or roughly 243 square miles.

6. *Irrigation Channels.*—The splendid system of irrigation channels from the river Cauvery forms the chief feature of interest in this taluk, there being nearly 100 miles of channels. The principal anicut on the Cauvery is at Chunchankatte from which 2 channels are taken, the one to the north of the river being about 50 miles long and that to the south the same length. There is also an anicut on the Lakshmantirtha river from which one channel is taken to the north of the river.

They lie to the extreme north of the Yedatore Taluk, the general description of which I have just given and which will apply equally in many points to these transferred villages. It will be necessary only to remark that they are situated far from the channels and only a very few of them are on the high road from Yedatore to Narsipur. The same grouping and rates as I have proposed for Yedatore have been adopted for these villages also, as below :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Maximum Dry Rate.	Maximum Rice Rate.	Maximum Garden Rate.	Remarks.
II	5	1 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	There are no channel-irrigated lands in this tract.
III	26	1 8 0	7 0 0		

None come into group 1 and only 5 are placed in group 2, as being situated on the high road and possessing same slight advantage over the remaining 26 villages. The rates fit in almost exactly with those adopted for the old Narsipur Taluk which they adjoin.

35. It is not necessary to go into very great detail for this small group of villages as that will be found in the classwar statement attached. The following statement shows how the old assessment pressed on these few villages and what will be the effect of the proposed revision :—

Description of Land.	Acres by Survey.	Old system.		By Survey.	
		Collections.	Average Rate.	Assessment.	Average Rate.
Dry Crop	10,628	5,201	0 7 10	6,462	0 9 9
Rice	345	1,101	3 3 1	1,133	3 4 6
Garden	410	1,277	3 1 10	1,572	3 13 4
Total......	11,383	7,579	0 10 8	9,167	0 12 11

36. Perhaps no better illustration of what I have already pointed out regarding the unduly low dry assessment in the Yedatore Taluk, especially in the first group of villages, can be found than the fact that in these comparatively poor and outlying villages the dry assessment was actually higher than in the former. There is no channel-irrigated rice in this tract, but some of the gardens are fairly productive. The increase under my proposals is very slight. These villages are not able to pay very highly and I think the new assessment will be very welcome and beneficial, for I need scarcely remark that, although there is an increase on the whole, a very large number of individual ryots will find their assessment much lightened when the rates are given out.

37. There is very little waste assessed land available for cultivation, there being only 1,864 acres in all, assessed at Rs. 954, of which only 40 acres are rice, while there is no waste garden land at all. The revenue in these villages, I must here remark, has been collected with very little fluctuation, very much the same as in the Yedatore Taluk.

38. There are inam lands assessed at Rs. 721, of which none are service lands and consequently the pay of village officers, about Rs. 500, will be a perfectly fresh burden on the revenue.

39. The Local Fund in all will amount to Rs. 573.

40. The contribution to the Irrigation Fund will only be about Rs. 170.

increase of only a little over 20 per cent. The increase of the assessment of the villages of the 1st group, under the circumstances, is therefore not only unavoidable but in every way, considering the special advantages they enjoy, fair and just. As regards the 2nd and 3rd groups the increase is by no means great, in the face of the suppression of the true area in the accounts and the great inequality of the incidence of the old assessment. I have no doubt whatever that the survey rates in these two groups will be most favorably received, for, of course, although there is an increase on the whole, a very large number of the ryots, who have been hitherto paying heavy assessment, will find it reduced when the rates are given out. I think the following comparison of a few villages showing the extremes of the action of the new rates will clearly prove that their effect is to equalize, without in any single instance reaching a high or oppressive pitch :—

Number.	Group.	Number.	Name of Village.	Old Assessment.	New Assessment.	Average Rates under— Old Assessment. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	New Assessment. Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	I	27	Hoskoplu	16	68	0 3 2	...		0 13 7	...	...	Channel.
2	...	2	Mirle	7,366	12,538	0 4 3	4 0 5	4 2 0	0 13 10	6 8 11	6 14 0	
3	...	40	Manchanhalli	1,447	2,445	0 1 2	4 6 11	...	0 12 5	6 14 6	8 1 11	Do
4	...	50	Savatanhalli	157	407	0 4 0	2 11 5	...	0 11 6	6 4 0	...	Do
5	...	56	Tavadanhalli	74	209	0 4 10	...	...	0 13 6	...	...	
6	II	60	Hebbalu...	513	1,189	0 6 8	...	2 4 0	0 15 7	2 10 8	3 12 0	Channel.
7	I	20	Chiknayakanhalli ...	721	1,868	0 4 10	2 10 8	...	0 13 9	6 6 7	2 8 0	
8	II	60	Hurlikamenhalli ...	41	156	0 2 3	...	...	0 8 8	...	...	
9	I	2	Chandagal	93	65	1 0 4	2 8 0	...	0 11 5	...	...	
10	III	3	Tendri Ankanhalli ...	211	175	0 12 6	9 4 3	2 5 4	0 9 8	2 8 0	3 5 4	
11	II	16	Kurubarhalli... ...	373	267	0 11 6	...	4 6 10	0 11 0	3 11 9	3 4 7	
12	...	33	Batiganhalli	216	204	0 11 5	...	2 3 2	0 10 4	...	3 9 7	
13	...	37	Munchanhalli	49	279	0 12 2	...	1 13 7	0 11 3	...	3 2 11	
14	...	47	Chikvaddarguddi ...	222	188	0 11 4	...	...	0 10 11	...	...	

It is chiefly in order to illustrate the undne extremes of the dry assessment under the old system that I have exhibited the above figures. If the eye be run down column 7 showing the old dry average rates and column 10 which gives the same information regarding the survey rates, little doubt will remain as to the truth of what I have stated regarding the equalizing, but unoppressive, action of the latter. The last 6 villages in the statement are exceptional and many more similarly affected could not easily be found, but the inequality and unduly low rates shown in the first 8 villages is found to exist in most of the villages under report. That there is legitimate room for increase in all these villages cannot possibly, I think, be a matter of doubt.

Villages transferred to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk.

34. The position of these villages which are subdivided as follows will be readily understood from the map accompanying this report :—

No.	Name of Magani.	Government Villages.	Inam Villages.	Kavals.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dodkadnur	24	...	3	27	
2	Gubbi	7	3	2	12	
		31	3	5	39	

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The following statement shows the various channels and the villages that are irrigated by the same :—

Saligrama Channel.

Saligrama.
Mudlibidu.
Kallemuddanhalli.
Alenhalli.
Bevinhalli.
Ballur.

In all 6 villages and according to taluk accounts 550 khandis of land.

Mirle Channel.

Kasaba Mirle.
Hanamanhalli.
Narchanhalli.
Shabalu.
Natenhalli.
Bechenhalli.
Subrahmanyapura.
Hale Mirle.
Kodiyala.
Matenhalli.
Kurubarhalli.
Malluru.
Sankanhalli.
Kuphalli.

In all 14 villages irrigating 880 khandis of land.

Hampapur Channel.

This channel commences in the village of Mirle and is the overflow of the lands of that village and Saligrama. It runs for 16 miles watering the villages of—

Hampapur.
Galagekere.
Manchenhalli.
Arjenhalli.
Adaguru.
Sanyasipura.
Kakanhalli.
Kanchinkere.
Dod Vaddaragudi.
Chik Vaddaragudi.
Gundanhalli.

In all 11 villages irrigating 596 khandis of land.

The above channels are on the north side of the river.

Ramasagara Hanta.

This channel is taken from the Chunchankatte dam, and runs for a distance of 21 miles irrigating a large area. In many cases the lands bearing the name of the village are many miles away and detached from the village lands. The villages having a share in the lands under this channel are—

Kasaba Byadarhalli.
Hebbalu.
Siddapura.
Adaganhalli.
Madavanhalli.
Kestur.
Kuppe.
Kalambalu.
Chiranhalli.
Kantenhalli.
Beranhalli.
Mavatur.
Maragaudanhalli.
Malali.
Kanchgarankoppalu.
Managanhalli.
Mudlakoppalu.
Venkatapura.
Lalenhalli
Chendagalu.
Yedatore.

In all 21 villages irrigating 978 khandis of land. Sanction has also been given for a considerable extension of this channel.

Tippur Channel.

The Tippur channel is taken from an anicut near the village of Adagur. It is 21 miles in length, and irrigates the land of—

Kasaba Tippur.
Goragundi
Kaggeri.
Kamanhalli.
Bannikuppe.
Narayanpura,
Sata.
Savatenhalli.
Kanaganhalli.
Kundur.
Dugenhalli.
Mattikere.
Kalhalli.
Hosur.
Vaddarhalli.

from a number of cases of sales of land entered in the Yedatore Registry Office gives the following result :—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Mirle channel averages	..	144	8	0	per acre.
Ramsagar Hanta Channel averages	..	165	10	0	do
Saligrama Channel do	..	216	8	0	do
Tippur do do	..	179	4	0	do
Hampapur do do	..	190	12	0	do
Lakshmantirtha Channel do	..	182	12	0	do

I extract a few cases that came under my notice when testing. Under the Tippur Channel, Survey No. 410, 25 guntas of rice assessed at Rs. 2—14—0 sold for Rs. 200. No. 268, 128 guntas, assessment Rs. 6—5—0, sold for Rs. 400. No. 429, 34 guntas, assessment Rs. 4—15—0, sold for Rs. 200. Nos. 220 and 247, rice—5 acres 14 guntas, assessment Rs. 23—2—0, sold for Rs. 1,000. From the above it will be seen that a rice field under these channels paying an assessment of say Rs. 4 per acre readily sells at Rs. 150 per acre.

17. *Sub-letting.*—The lands under the channels are sometimes sub-let on "Vára", but more commonly on "Guttige" in which the tenant agrees to pay the pattadar a certain quantity of grain. This varies from 8 to 12 khandis per khandi of land, the pattadar paying the kandayam. The number of ryots who cultivate their own fields is 12,782. "Shikmidars" or sub-tenants were 2,000.

18. *Market Towns.*—Weekly markets are held at the undermentioned villages on the days opposite to their names :—

Kasaba Yadatore	..	..	..	Friday
Saligrama	..	..	..	Saturday
Bherya ..	..	..	..	Sunday

19. *Fairs.*—A celebrated fair is held at Chunchankatte in January which lasts a full month. Many thousand head of cattle are brought to it from all parts of Mysore, and people come from long distances to purchase them. The best are taken to the Dharwar country. At this fair also a large trade is carried on in native cloths.

20. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief exports are paddy, betel, oil seeds, tobacco and Bengal-gram. The imports are brass utensils, cotton cloths, ghee, jaggory, sugar, salt, chillies, wheat and cocoanuts.

21. *Manufactures.*—The only local manufacture is coarse cloth and cumblies, there being 115 looms for cloth and 30 for cumblies.

22. *Cattle and Grazing.*—Cattle of a very fine breed are met with in the Byadarhalli Magani and also at Mirle and Saligrama, most of the villages in Byadarhalli Magani having some cattle of this breed. In the northern magani of the taluk the cattle are smaller and more suitable for plough bullocks than for draft. The grazing in the taluk is of fair quality, the kavals are generally covered with low bushes and scrub jungle, the grass being of a rather coarse description.

23. *Condition of the Ryots.*—The ryots in the taluk are fairly well-to-do. In the villages lying on both banks of the Cauvery they are decidedly well off. I consider the Maganis of Yedatore, Byadarhalli, Mirle and Tippur, with the village of Saligrama the best part of the taluk. All these maganis participating largely in the wet cultivation under the channels.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, Mysore, No. 1276, dated Camp Udigal, 24th January 1885.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 665, dated 14th instant, forwarding for my opinion your report to the Secretary to the Dewan submitting proposals for the revision of assessment of the unsettled portions of the Yedatore and Holé Narsipur Taluk and in reply to state that I consider the *rates of assessment proposed for the Holé Narsipur Taluk to be fair.

			Rs.	A.	P.
*Dry	...	...	0	9	9
Wet	...	...	3	4	6
Garden	...	...	3	13	4

2. The average rate of Rs. 0-12-1 per acre on dry lands in the Yedatore Taluk though appears rather high when compared with the old rate of Rs. 0-7-5 calculated on the area found by the survey, yet looking to the demand for dry lands in this taluk it is not such as the ryots would complain of.

3. It is rightly observed in para 17 of the report that the old high rate of Rs. 25 per acre was never actually realized. In most of the cases in which such rate was fixed, the area entered

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

12. *Rice.*—Only one crop of rice is raised in the year. The rice cultivation under the various tanks is of the usual character. Under the channels they first give the land one ploughing before letting on the water and then two other ploughings after which they either plant out the rice which has been previously raised in a nursery or else they sow the paddy broad-cast and do not irrigate it at all for six weeks; kembhatta is the only kind of paddy thus sown broad-cast. If the rains are only moderate, the latter plan of planting is the best and gives the largest crop. The kinds of paddy chiefly grown are kembhatta, kaddibhatta and bolamalligi-bhatta.

13. *Population.*—The census of 1881 gives the population of the maganis under report as 53,218, which would give an average of 219 souls to the square mile.

According to the Taluk "Khaneshumari" before the late famine, it was estimated at 58,086 showing a loss of about 5,000. As however a very large number of villages participate in the benefits derived from the river channels, I do not think the taluk has suffered much from the famine.

14. *Rain fall.*—The register kept at the taluk head-quarters for the past 6 years shows an average of 22·75 inches of rain per annum, but this is not to be depended on. I consider that 30 inches would be about the average, judging from the crops and the fact that double crops are often raised in the same field.

15. *Rates of Assessment.*—The old rates for dry crop, I am informed by the Amildar, vary from Rs. 5—13—1 to Rs. 11—10—2 per khandi. For tari below tanks the rates run from Rs. 4—5—10 to Rs. 22—12—0 ; bagayat from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 per khandi. Under the channels the rate is from Rs. 4—5—10 to Rs. 52—1—2 per khandi. For bagayat the rate varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 25 per khandi and from Rs. 3—8—0 to Rs. 12 per acre. These are the nominal rates. The following tabular statement shows the rates that are being actually paid in the various parts of the taluk and are the averages of several hundreds of fields as noted at test when Shanbhogs were present, being based on the survey acres and kandayam now paid :—

Magani.	Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Mirle	0 6 6	...	6 0 0	
Byadarhalli	0 13 8	2 8 0		
Saligrama	0 9 0	...	4 0 0	
Haradanhalli	0 10 3	3 10 0	4 1 0	
Yedatore	0 8 5	...	...	
Tippur	0 10 4	...	...	

Ramsagar Hania.—Average Rs. 4 per acre, highest Rs. 10, lowest Rs. 2.

Saligrama Hania.—Average Rs. 5—14—0 per acre, highest Rs. 8—8—0, lowest Rs. 3-5-0.

Mirle Hania.—Average Rs. 4 per acre, highest being about Rs. 7.

Tippur Hania.—Tari—Average Rs. 5—5—0 per acre, highest about Rs. 9, lowest Rs. 2.

Tippur Hania.—Garden —Average Rs. 7—6—0 per acre, highest about Rs. 9, lowest Rs. 5.

It will be seen from the above that the highest rates are in the Byadarhalli, Haradanhalli and Tippur Maganis. The lands in the Tippur village under the channel were measured some 28 years ago on what is locally known as the "Kamgatle Khandaga" which is only 5,000 square yards or half an ordinary "Tari Khandi." Formerly a great deal of the land was cultivated as garden on the batayi system in which the betel produced was sold, half the value being credited to Government ; the cocoanut trees only were separately assessed at 2 annas 3 pies per tree.

16. *Selling Rates.*—I have taken considerable trouble in ascertaining the selling price of the lands under the river channels. There can be no doubt at all about their great value and there is considerable competition for them. The Registry Office at Yedatore shows that frequently as much as Rs. 300 per acre has been paid for these lands. The average rates taken

In all 15 villages irrigating 504 khandis of land.

The above channels are on the south side of the river Cauvery.

Lakshmantirtha Channel.

This is taken from an anicut on the river of the same name near the village of Malhalli and waters the villages of—

Mulepettu.
Hosahalli.
Hangarboyinhalli.
Malhalli.
Marchehalli.

In all five villages irrigating 120 khandis of land. Water is let into these irrigation channels about June 15th and the sluices are closed at the end of January to enable the necessary repairs to the channels being made.

Where there are gardens requiring irrigation during the hot months, water is let into the channels once in ten days, but it appears this is not often done at present. Should sugar-cane be grown to any extent, which it might be, water would be used more regularly.

7. *Tanks.*—There are about 140 tanks in the taluk, most of which are in fair repair ; of these, only ten may be termed large, holding water far into the hot weather; one tank, that of Galagekere is fed by the river channel.

8. *Roads.*—The taluk cannot be said to be well found in roads. A road from Mysore to Holé-Narsipur runs through the taluk from south to north, crossing the Cauvery.

This river is unbridged and has to be crossed in basket boats during the greater part of the year. This road runs along the eastern edge of the taluk and affects favorably the Mirle and Tippur Maganis. There is also a so called road from Hunsur to Yedatore, but this is almost impassable for laden carts.

In the northern portion of the taluk, a road passes from Ramnathpur joining the Holé-Narsipur road at the large village of Bherya. This passes through the Hardanhalli and Saligrama Maganis, but is in a very indifferent state of repair.

9. *Soils.*—The dry crop lands of the taluk, especially of the villages in the northern Maganis, are not of a superior description being generally of the gray and sandy order. Good red soil, however, is met with in the Byadarhalli, Mirle and Tippur Maganis and in low lying places in other parts. The soils of the wet lands below the tanks are of fair average quality. Below the irrigation channels however the quality varies very much. Under the Saligrama, Mirle and Tippur channels of large stretches good soil are met with, but below the Ramasagar channel the soil rather sandy. Still I was surprised at the abundant crops which even these sandy soils yielded Several crop experiments were made by me under this channel, the best of which gave over 2,000 seers of paddy to the acre, and the worst, where the field was high lying and the soil shallow and gravelly, 800 seers : these it must be allowed are paying crops.

10. *Crops.*—In the dry crop lands gid ragi is sown to a very large extent in the early rains. The other "Mungar" crops being atchellu, hutchellu, togari, haralu and jola. The "Hingar" crops are dod ragi, beans of kinds, horse-gram, besaru and uddu. Tobacco is grown to a small extent in the Byadarhalli Magani in the better class of red soils, where also Bangal-gram is frequently met with as a second crop where soil and position are suitable. In favorable seasons where gid ragi and jola have been sown in the early rains they are followed by horse-gram. In tari lands cane is only planted in one or two villages. I met with it in the villages of Bherya and Hosagrahar of the Mirle Magani.

Some 7 or 8 years ago cane was grown to a small extent in the villages of Saligrama and Mirle, but the cultivation has been given up. The soil in these villages and also in Tippur is very suitable for sugar-cane.

11. *Gardens.*—The gardens in the taluk are not of a superior description. The chief garden crops are areca, plantains, betel creepers, sweet potatoes, brinjals and other vegetables. The areca gardens have suffered a good deal in many places in the late famine, and lost many of their trees. Where betel-creepers are grown, the gardens are better, being watered by hand, and are cultivated in a superior manner.

Below some of the channels, especially under the Tippur and Saligrama channels, large areas which were formerly garden have been converted into tari during the famine years : the price of areca having fallen very low and the value of rice having become abnormally high, many areca gardens were cut down and planted with rice. The best gardens in the taluk are met with in Kasaba Mirle and Kasaba Tippur and in the Halé Mysore Magani which has been transferred to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk.

in the account was inaccurate and the holdings actually contained double or treble the register-ed extent and the ryots looked to the area they held and the amount they paid for that area, and not to what was shown in the accounts. It was for this reason I learn that the imposition of the old rate on the excess area found by survey was ordered to be postponed by Government in 1881—82.

4. There is no doubt that the Yedatore Taluk contrasts favorably with its adjoining taluks in point of population, communication, &c., and the average wet *rate proposed do not at all seem to be high, yet the contrast between the wet rates of this and the late Arkalgud Taluk situated under the same river channels shows an increase of 57 per cent which *prima facie* looks too high and yet it is not so. Arkalgud seems to have been lucky.

			Rs.	A.	P.
*Channel	1st Group	...	6	8	7
	2nd „	...	5	11	0
Tank	3rd „	...	3	6	6

5. Regarding the grouping of villages, I understand that it has been proposed only with reference to wet cultivation, but cattle and ploughs possessed by the country with reference to the cultivated area may also be a data upon which the classification of groups is to be based. On these points the 2nd group contrasts favorably with the first group as may be seen from the statement received with the letter under reply. Further the villages on both the sides of the river come within one and the same group. I consider this grouping needs some distinction, because the northern Yedatore from Saligrama to Hampapur though situated in a worse state than the tract from Chunchankatte to Yedatore in point of communication, still the former appears more favorable than the latter on account of the large population and well-to-do circumstances of the men belonging to the agricultural class, independent of the nearness of the wet fields to the inhabited villages. The fact of the wet lands in the southern part of the Yedatore Taluk especially under the upper hantas of the Ramsamudra channel being far from the inhabited villages and the cultivators not being as rich as those in the northern portion of the taluk, requires some consideration.

6. With reference to the division of the Ramsamudra channel noted in para 16 of the report I rather agree with the proposal, but consider that it should be divided into more than two villages.

7. The increase of Rs. 26,000 exclusive of the irrigation cess and remuneration to the village officers, derivable in the taluks after settlement, alluded to in para 32, will not, I consider, tell hard upon the ryots when the circumstances of the tract and the apparent increase found in the area shown in the old accounts are taken into consideration.

8. The enclosures of the letter under reply, together with the map, are herewith returned.

APPENDIX—

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or												
								Government Culturable Waste.									
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class maximum rate Rs. 2 0 0.	First class maximum rates Rs. 8 0 0 and Rs. 10 0 0.	First class maximum rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Kasaba Yedatore	403	5	150	47	30	...	...	...	...	47	30	191	176
			2	Chandagal	146	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	65
			3	Katanalu	231	...	29	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	193	135
			4	Chiranhalli	802	...	124	16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	662	472
			5	Mudlakoplu	505	...	115	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	386	281
			6	Manuganhalli	399	10	139	13	7	...	...	...	...	13	7	237	190
			7	Venkatapura	530	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	155
			8	Lalanadevanhalli	393	18	44	6	4	...	...	...	...	6	4	310	218
			9	Marchihalli	1,020	26	145	65	36	...	...	...	...	65	36	707	523
			10	Mulepetlu	1,020	19	207	36	26	...	...	...	...	36	26	536	472
			11	Kasaba Saligrama	2,739	121	493	2	2	1	6	...	...	3	8	895	800
			12	Ankanhalli	891	28	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	281
			13	Kallimuddanhalli	514	29	84	16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	384	285
			14	Mudlakidu	493	...	61	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	402	322
			15	Hebsuru	992	69	239	45	32	...	...	...	...	45	32	575	548
			16	Gummanhalli	322	79	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	229	180
			17	Gainhalli	596	17	69	153	153	...	...	...	...	153	153	356	311
			18	Mavnuru	655	40	118	58	38	...	...	...	...	58	38	435	360
			19	Baluru	2,513	30	529	13	6	...	...	...	...	13	6	1,704	1,583
			20	Chiknayakanhalli	1,417	8	220	16	10	...	...	...	...	16	10	1,015	871
			21	Kendga	628	79	30	43	28	...	...	...	...	43	28	428	350
			22	Honnenhalli	1,010	45	173	54	34	...	...	...	...	54	34	725	549
			23	Yelladhalli	520	6	26	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	453	354
			24	Rampura	491	68	58	3	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	342	264
			25	Bevinhalli	118	...	21	14	11	...	...	...	...	14	11	65	47
			26	Bhailapura	214	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	128
			27	Hoskoplu	86	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	68
			28	Kasaba Mirli	3,887	144	705	71	44	...	...	...	...	71	44	1,220	1,052
			29	Shabalu	465	17	71	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	38	25
			30	Natanhalli	418	16	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	209
			31	Bichanhalli	515	9	57	16	9	...	...	...	...	16	9	433	318
			32	Malnayakanhalli	333	...	44	7	4	...	...	...	...	7	4	282	194
			33	Subramhanyapura	869	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	86
			34	Chenga	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
			35	Halemirli	539	17	72	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	436	313
			36	Kasaba Tippur	5,103	29	365	206	170	...	...	...	...	206	170	1,445	1,331
			37	Gorgundi	824	34	186	36	26	...	...	...	...	36	26	568	431
			38	Hampapura	2,000	33	676	18	11	...	...	...	...	18	11	439	322
			39	Galigekeri	1,264	26	571	23	18	...	...	...	...	23	18	653	617
			40	Manchanhalli	1,185	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	68
			41	Sannyasipura	170	...	80	8	6	...	...	...	...	8	6	53	40
			42	Kotekura	260	...	108	93	64	...	...	...	...	93	64	59	48
			43	Bhairapura	336	...	152	18	9	...	...	...	...	18	9	166	121
			44	Belturu	342	4	81	113	77	...	...	...	...	113	77	143	111
			45	Adaguru	672	13	169	58	34	...	...	...	...	58	34	415	299
			46	Hossur	105	...	44	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	59	49
			47	Kuttekyatanhalli	520	7	111	62	42	...	...	...	...	62	42	339	285
			48	Kegare	846	41	129	26	16	...	...	...	...	26	16	643	601
			49	Satigrama	870	30	260	17	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	540	367
			50	Savatanhalli	853	...	482	24	17	1	4	...	...	25	21	323	232
			51	Bannikuppi	675	...	361	25	21	...	...	...	...	25	21	289	240
			52	Kamenhalli	887	24	270	23	17	...	...	...	...	23	17	558	413
			53	Narayanapura	823	10	76	46	25	...	...	...	...	46	25	687	505
			54	Ramasamudra Nala	4,664	511	919	168	130	3	18	...	...	171	148	156	141
			55	Buvanhalli	888	2	83	55	34	...	...	...	...	55	34	748	559
			56	Tavaḍanhalli	296	...	28	21	17	...	...	...	...	21	17	247	209
			57	Hebbalu	2,106	210	613	91	70	...	...	...	...	91	70	1,181	1,151
			58	Kachaunhalli	914	479	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	252
			59	Bachhalli	383	...	46	11	6	...	...	...	...	11	6	326	232
			59	Total......	51,609	2,940	11,530	1,861	1,337	5	28	...	...	1,866	1,365	25,382	20,758

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(*Revenue*),—*dated 5th March* 1885.

DIX.

proposed Survey Assessment of the thirty-one Government villages of the Holé-Narsipur Taluk of the Letter No. 664, dated the 14th January 1885.

Standard Assessment.																
Cultivated.						Past Collections on cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	8	26	188	146	102	86	498	584	...	...	...	158	25	43	
13	56	6	26	218	209	139	50	248	298	...	...	...	119	25	...	
...	...	8	33	317	236	157	52	399	451	...	...	...	129	19	26	
...	...	3	8	93	73	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	38	28	100	769	676	521	136	531	667	...	..	...	434	90	68	
25	94	53	193	1,585	1,340	958	324	1,676	2,000	...	...	...	840	159	137	
1	2	...	...	221	122	112	36	80	116	3	...	3	84	18	18	
5	17	4	18	198	139	107	16	51	67	...	...	...	28	7	8	
...	...	...	...	146	77	51	10	18	28	...	...	...	22	4	5	
20	103	47	236	556	695	576	89	309	398	...	...	...	356	65	52	
11	40	11	37	167	162	151	20	83	103	...	...	...	63	11	10	
...	...	...	...	464	263	237	70	441	511	6	...	6	246	27	35	
10	26	27	84	985	741	574	143	718	861	1	...	1	347	61	71	
2	7	26	98	184	191	158	20	55	75	...	...	...	38	8	10	
...	...	30	113	264	250	190	78	403	481	...	...	...	225	42	39	
14	47	11	48	271	235	227	62	196	258	...	...	...	174	24	...	
26	94	12	50	710	524	431	16	451	567	...	...	...	321	61	58	
39	108	68	243	697	630	583	121	502	623	...	...	...	363	75	59	
26	80	19	77	715	489	445	126	689	815	1	...	1	340	56	63	
106	318	24	109	700	712	633	38	151	189	...	...	...	99	19	19	
11	35	16	58	258	235	278	28	59	87	...	...	...	71	15	14	
...	...	2	3	259	142	96	36	246	282	...	...	...	76	11	18	
3	10	1	2	106	72	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	5	262	139	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	42	13	48	49	106	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	42	20	72	718	641	547	115	603	718	53	...	53	356	62	56	
...	...	1	1	164	97	112	46	200	246	...	...	...	97	21	28	
5	19	...	...	330	228	169	24	93	117	...	...	...	48	8	12	
...	...	...	...	218	138	89	30	61	91	...	...	...	56	12	15	
16	49	12	37	554	406	373	132	462	594	...	...	...	328	70	66	
...	...	10	18	454	285	219	90	492	583	...	...	...	212	42	43	
...	...	1	2	153	88	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
320	1,039	357	1,379	9,798	7,827	6,621	1,446	6,364	7,810	69	...	69	3,950	719	694	
345	1,133	410	1,527	11,383	9,167	7,579	1,770	8,040	9,810	69	...	69	4,790	878	831	

APPEN

Statement showing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Population, and past and
Mysore District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	Survey Area and Kamal or												
								Government Culturable Waste.								Government	
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.			Total Area.	Inam Acres.	Unarable.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class max, rate Rs. 1 12 0.	Second class max. rate Rs. 8 0 0.	Second class max. rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Honnenhalli... ...	402	6	200	8	2	...	...	...	...	8	2	180	120
			2	Marahalli	489	43	194	34	20	...	...	...	...	34	20	199	127
			3	Yedegaudanhalli ...	591	4	257	13	5	...	...	...	...	13	5	309	203
			4	Sanyasahosahalli ...	120	...	6	21	9	...	...	...	...	21	9	90	65
			5	Doddahalli	1,561	69	574	149	87	...	...	...	...	149	87	729	538
			5	Total......	3,163	122	1,231	225	123	...	...	...	...	225	123	1,507	1,053
Third class maximum rate Rs. 1 3 0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 7 0 0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 10 0 0.	1	Mukanhalli	398	21	143	13	7	...	...	...	...	13	7	220	120
			2	Donanagatta	371	8	102	63	29	...	...	...	...	63	29	189	104
			3	Gumnal-Hosahalli ...	211	18	14	33	16	...	...	...	...	33	16	146	77
			4	Halé-Mysore... ...	877	58	181	82	39	...	...	...	...	82	39	489	376
			5	Sigankuppi	305	6	69	63	27	...	...	...	...	63	27	145	85
			6	Mangalvadi	831	52	253	62	30	...	...	...	...	62	30	464	263
			7	Kalhalli	1,717	50	572	110	54	...	...	...	...	110	54	948	631
			8	Maneganhalli ...	325	10	40	85	40	...	...	...	...	85	40	156	86
			9	Hiodanhalli	413	5	126	18	9	...	...	...	...	18	9	234	137
			10	Goballi	484	20	166	27	11	...	...	...	...	27	11	246	140
			11	Kyatanhalli	991	50	119	112	46	...	...	...	...	112	46	672	380
			12	Tejuru	1,146	29	260	160	52	...	...	...	...	160	52	580	279
			13	Dilgaudanhalli ...	1,023	23	226	59	26	...	...	...	...	59	26	670	332
			14	Kannambadi... ...	1,278	175	390	10	4	3	12	...	...	13	16	570	235
			15	Mákhalli	444	31	88	63	33	4	14	...	...	67	47	231	112
			16	Devarguddanhalli ...	334	12	29	34	18	...	...	...	...	34	18	257	139
			17	Uppár-Hosahalli ...	354	72	98	78	40	...	...	...	...	78	40	102	60
			18	Senkarsettihalli ...	508	9	173	64	29	...	...	...	...	64	29	260	134
			19	Anknáthpura ...	74	16	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	25	16
			20	Kerle	1,241	48	402	68	46	5	14	...	...	73	60	624	527
			21	Malnayakanhalli ...	319	21	119	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	163	96
			22	Sidlahalli	505	23	57	95	58	...	...	...	...	95	58	325	209
			23	Kogilhalli	337	2	38	84	48	...	...	...	...	84	48	213	138
			24	Bendiganhalli ...	719	17	85	63	34	...	...	...	...	63	34	526	320
			25	Badkyatanhalli ...	705	18	172	61	30	...	...	...	...	61	30	444	267
			26	Nanjakpur	435	11	168	103	55	...	...	...	...	103	55	152	86
			26	Total......	16,345	805	4,103	1,627	791	12	40	...	...	1,639	831	9,121	5,409
			31	Grand Total......	19,508	927	5,334	1,852	914	12	40	...	...	1,864	954	10,628	6,462

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(*Revenue*),—*dated 5th March* 1885.

—*Continued*.

Standard Assessment.						Past collections on Cultivated lands.	Cattle.			Carts.			Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Government Cultivated.																
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	10	21	201	197	101	192	662	854	36	...	36	1,798	370	86	
...	...	...	...	91	65	93	362	709	1,071	57	...	57	792	190	181	
5	26	...	...	198	161	64	88	177	265	4	...	4	246	52	44	
...	...	...	...	662	472	290	130	599	729	18	...	18	403	51	65	
...	...	...	...	386	281	220	30	138	168	...	...	...	73	11	5	
...	...	...	...	237	190	85	25	111	136	...	...	...	44	12	12	
...	...	...	...	239	155	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	45	324	263	203	86	197	283	...	...	...	197	23	43	
74	415	8	10	784	948	387	92	375	467	2	...	2	258	56	46	
214	1,222	8	54	758	1,748	1,160	90	397	487	...	...	...	219	40	44	
1,030	6,807	197	1,313	2,122	3,920	7,711	701	1,577	2,278	42	...	42	3,340	664	350	
396	2,727	32	188	746	3,196	1,663	276	644	920	6	...	6	652	121	118	
...	...	1	4	385	289	290	66	166	232	...	...	...	187	32	33	
9	28	17	66	428	416	307	90	510	606	6	...	6	238	27	48	
49	220	15	73	639	841	463	182	871	1,053	7	...	7	636	35	23	
...	...	2	8	231	188	137	38	158	196	...	...	...	87	19	19	
...	...	1	3	357	314	169	100	515	615	...	...	...	168	25	50	
...	...	4	16	439	376	304	66	187	253	1	...	1	146	28	33	
235	1,617	2	6	1,941	3,156	1,709	524	1,628	2,152	28	...	28	559	232	208	
154	987	4	10	1,173	1,868	721	222	1,021	1,343	21	...	21	741	143	124	
...	...	...	...	426	350	240	76	237	313	2	...	2	158	29	38	
2	6	11	27	738	582	264	90	281	371	4	...	4	251	56	45	
...	...	27	90	480	444	246	26	115	141	...	...	...	62	11	13	
...	...	20	48	362	312	189	65	313	378	...	...	...	224	30	32	
18	100	...	...	83	147	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	175	128	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	80	68	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,649	10,312	98	674	2,937	12,533	7,366	588	1,980	2,568	92	...	92	2,222	583	294	
334	2,195	4	27	376	2,247	595	110	240	350	...	...	..	320	56	56	
62	390	1	3	355	602	485	94	186	280	...	...	...	225	37	22	
...	...	...	...	483	318	261	92	316	408	7	...	7	205	42	46	
...	...	...	...	282	194	97	8	227	235	...	...	...	13	1	4	
271	1,605	2	11	395	1,702	704	6	57	63	...	...	...	15	3	3	
...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	12	66	448	379	653	150	407	557	...	...	...	446	71	75	
472	3,162	85	572	2,002	5,065	3,249	384	1,193	1,577	27	...	27	1,478	341	192	
...	...	...	...	568	431	314	52	515	567	4	...	4	149	26	4	
806	5,332	28	227	1,273	5,881	3,545	694	212	906	47	...	47	1,083	278	106	
179	1,175	12	91	844	1,883	1,064	222	756	978	17	...	17	658	112	111	
325	2,244	17	138	423	2,445	1,447	60	280	340	9	...	9	267	58	80	
29	195	...	...	82	235	182	32	90	122	...	...	...	91	14	16	
...	...	...	...	59	48	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	166	121	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	144	112	92	36	198	234	...	...	...	76	14	18	
14	90	3	13	432	402	262	60	149	209	...	...	...	142	37	30	
...	...	...	...	59	49	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	1	5	340	290	198	68	448	516	...	...	...	128	19	34	
5	14	2	6	650	621	527	156	496	652	15	...	15	459	94	78	
1	2	22	75	563	444	387	70	140	210	2	...	2	236	55	35	
28	175	...	...	351	407	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	289	240	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	54	1	6	570	473	428	128	722	850	10	...	10	319	55	60	
...	...	4	10	691	515	374	69	220	289	...	...	...	119	34	17	
2,798	18,127	109	761	3,063	19,0[illegible]9	12,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	748	559	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	247	209	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	3	3	30	1,192	1,139	513	341	1,205	1.546	22	...	22	980	218	170	
...	...	...	...	306	252	237	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	326	232	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
9,173	59,735	773	4,693	35,333	85,191	53,965	7,148	21,625	28,768	486	...	486	21,060	4,605	5,061	

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 5th March 1885.

LIST OF WHOLE INAM VILLAGES.

Yedatore Taluk.

Magani.	No.	Name of village.	Remarks.
Yedatore	1	Arakere	Valuation Survey.
	2	Kalenhalli	Valuation Survey.
Tippur	3	Deggenhalli	Valuation Survey.
	4	Chamlapur	Valuation Survey.
	5	Subbapanditarakoplu	Valuation Survey.
	6	Gandhanhalli	Valuation Survey.
	7	Chenga	Valuation Survey.
	8	Biranhalli	Valuation Survey.
	9	Kundur	Valuation Survey.
	10	Matkeri	Valuation Survey.
	11	Hossur	Valuation Survey.
	12	Waddarhalli	Valuation Survey.
	13	Kalhalli	Valuation Survey.
Byadarahalli	14	Haliyur	Detail Survey.
	15	Hossur	Detail Survey.

Hole-Narsipur Taluk.

Magani.	No.	Name of village.	Remarks.
Gubbi	1	Bidarakka	Valuation Survey.
	2	Kuppe	Valuation Survey.
	3	Somanhalli	Valuation Survey.

CAMP No. 284, DATED 5TH MARCH 1885.

ORDER THEREON.—The papers read above contain proposals for the revision of the assessment of the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk (134 villages) and of 31 villages transferred in 1882 from that Taluk to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk. The former is the more valuable tract, having the superior advantage of Cauvery channel irrigation, while the tract added on to Holé-Narsipur is poor in soil and irrigation and with insufficient means of communication.

2. The grouping of the villages has been fairly arranged with reference to communications and proximity to the Cauvery, climatic variation in so small a tract being scarcely appreciable.

3. As regards the existing old rates, the Superintendent rightly remarks that there is "little meaning" in them applied as they are to unsurveyed lands whose extent as entered in the accounts is grossly understated.

4. The area of the 134 Government villages of the present Yedatore Taluk is as per survey now effected—

Dry	62,606 acres.
Wet	11,701 "

(*Revenue*),—*dated* 5th *March* 1885.

—*Concluded.*

Standard Assessment.							Cattle.			Carts.						
Government Cultivated.						Past collections on cultivated lands.							Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
Rice.		Garden.		Total.												
Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.		Agricultural.	Other cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large Halli Bandis.	Total.				
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	5	15	571	382	241	62	454	516	5	...	5	140	26	31	
...	...	10	30	1,014	775	605	166	351	517	1	...	1	399	74	83	
...	...	4	8	493	328	253	139	751	899	...	...	...	226	47	69	
22	84	2	4	501	387	316	78	218	296	5	...	5	267	51	39	
1	2	8	28	552	411	334	86	267	354	...	...	...	247	50	43	
...	...	29	75	302	265	84	12	51	63	...	...	...	34	7	6	
58	335	5	33	692	643	959	104	641	745	5	...	5	237	51	62	
15	87	..	...	148	171	149	50	164	214	...	...	..	88	21	25	
17	90	...	..	106	147	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57	224	34	122	817	904	818	114	240	354	1	...	1	445	93	57	
34	122	3	11	441	390	372	36	125	161	...	...	..	128	20	18	
...	...	17	59	234	198	146	10	24	34	...	...	...	15	5	5	
...	...	...	...	152	102	73	6	11	17	...	...	...	18	4	3	
45	138	53	208	1,192	1,191	1,207	267	657	924	...	...	...	818	174	133	
8	22	14	52	640	560	482	112	256	378	...	..	...	352	57	51	
15	56	14	46	269	267	378	86	478	564	1	...	1	369	40	43	
1	2	1	1	301	195	99	60	460	520	...	...	...	219	26	25	
...	...	14	45	449	309	247	34	126	160	...	...	...	97	18	17	
9	38	40	194	689	761	525	162	468	630	11	...	11	581	70	81	
2	8	10	42	239	205	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	20	90	889	764	479	174	673	847	...	...	...	430	87	87	
13	50	51	214	1,212	1,309	927	344	1,096	1,440	1	...	1	915	183	172	
9	26	16	72	731	325	321	80	227	307	...	...	...	218	50	40	
...	...	17	71	329	263	678	140	482	622	1	...	1	407	81	65	
...	...	...	...	842	633	630	72	176	218	1	...	1	189	39	36	
...	...	3	8	604	458	461	94	605	699	3	...	3	239	43	47	
115	520	23	110	562	975	679	169	725	894	4	...	4	556	125	12	
...	...	...	...	485	312	185	118	541	659	3	...	3	321	51	59	
144	656	126	607	531	1,480	1,326	226	892	1,118	9	...	9	1,137	158	113	
...	...	...	...	193	128	86	10	33	43	...	..	...	10	3	5	
1	4	...	...	319	217	160	48	232	280	...	...	...	1[illegible]6	17	24	
...	...	6	22	195	150	130	28	72	100	...	...	...	96	22	14	
...	...	5	18	292	204	216	68	246	314	...	...	...	127	31	34	
...	...	...	...	119	78	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	50	34	128	660	560	418	153	662	815	...	...	...	392	71	76	
10	48	3	8	288	231	173	20	49	69	...	...	...	41	11	10	
...	...	33	105	280	279	249	108	564	672	...	...	...	607	57	54	
...	...	18	45	260	206	157	48	223	271	...	...	...	131	26	24	
...	...	1	2	190	130	80	40	162	202	...	...	...	113	24	20	
...	...	15	45	315	238	220	88	420	508	4	...	4	199	32	44	
...	...	4	14	205	136	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	311	203	389	76	229	305	...	...	...	238	40	38	
...	...	...	...	169	1[illegible]5	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	406	281	155	70	235	305	3	...	3	198	36	35	
13	52	13	60	720	674	944	204	456	660	8	...	8	524	113	102	
8	34	3	7	200	173	172	36	94	130	3	...	3	79	18	18	
...	...	...	...	275	188	222	96	305	401	4	...	4	304	58	36	
...	...	1	2	286	266	206	28	158	186	2	...	2	88	17	14	
...	...	1	3	309	209	173	36	98	134	...	...	...	87	18	18	
...	...	3	8	526	384	316	116	384	500	5	...	5	241	45	58	
...	...	7	26	1,403	1,143	765	432	1,609	2,041	30	...	30	1,468	199	216	
...	...	3	7	983	794	519	174	484	658	10	...	10	563	123	88	
3	6	2	5	6[illegible]9	481	327	192	559	751	19	...	19	509	107	96	
...	...	7	16	1,246	1,011	842	368	826	1,194	12	...	12	1,031	331	185	
...	...	3	7	702	603	365	171	447	618	4	...	4	418	59	36	
...	...	...	...	252	170	116	80	195	275	4	...	4	164	36	40	
1	2	2	4	416	258	163	26	68	94	...	...	...	52	14	13	
...	..	13	39	266	201	108	20	74	94	1	...	1	35	6	10	
20	70	4	17	429	349	166	34	90	124	1	...	1	83	13	17	
...	...	...	...	288	153	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	83	278	1,825	1,616	1,357	283	1,231	1,514	8	...	...	648	119	99	
...	...	5	19	834	559	290	304	1,838	2,142	23	...	8	716	131	152	
...	...	10	30	910	581	397	276	670	946	6	...	23	729	123	138	
6	16	1	3	661	437	289	161	528	689	...	...	6	347	70	78	
...	...	1	1	373	256	154	112	316	428	10	...	10	229	52	56	
640	2,742	305	3,034	33,857	29,175	23,872	6,906	24,706	31,632	208	...	208	19,465	2,673	3,310	
37	140	21	65	960	778	638	18	279	447	29	...	20	414	71	54	
21	61	88	389	1,006	1,143	941	254	1,091	1,345	...	...	...	629	139	127	
4	10	6	20	249	175	211	60	184	244	...	...	...	150	31	30	
...	...	...	...	387	229	220	98	439	537	...	...	...	212	42	46	
10	33	14	67	249	246	201	66	388	454	3	...	3	246	48	33	
12	45	16	54	346	273	297	136	302	438	...	...	...	423	88	60	
2	3	4	7	188	96	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	52	28	86	951	653	457	136	862	998	...	...	...	442	67	68	
...	...	27	83	781	552	426	120	478	598	1	...	1	250	40	60	
101	344	204	771	5,117	4,145	3,439	1,038	4,023	5,031	33	...	33	2,766	526	478	
9,914	62,821	1,787	18,533	74,307	1,18,511	81,276	15,087	50,374	65,461	727	...	727	48,291	6,804	6,849	

APPENDIX

Class.					Survey Area and Kamal or												
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Government Culturable Waste.									
								Dry Crop.		Rice.		Garden.		Total.		Dry Crop.	
								Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Second class maximum rate Rs. 1—12—0.	Second class maximum rates Rs. 8—0—0 and Rs. 10—0—0.	Second class maximum rate Rs. 10—0—0.	1	Kantenhalli	1,023	8	421	23	14	...	...	...	...	23	14	566	367
			2	Lananhalli	1,246	31	118	83	44	...	..	...	...	83	44	1,004	745
			3	Chaukhalli	638	20	59	66	36	...	...	...	...	66	36	489	320
			4	Dornahalli	690	14	132	42	21	1	6	...	...	43	27	477	299
			5	Belulli	638	7	62	17	9	...	...	...	...	17	9	543	381
			6	Basavapatna	511	6	141	62	36	...	...	...	...	62	36	273	190
			7	Hosahalli	1,075	29	275	79	54	...	...	...	...	79	54	629	475
			8	Hangarbeinhalli ...	229	...	28	53	30	...	...	...	...	53	30	153	84
			9	Malhalli	211	1	30	74	43	..	...	...	...	74	43	89	57
			10	Karpuravalli	1,237	57	273	82	42	8	24	...	...	90	66	725	558
			11	Katanalu	604	11	116	36	17	...	...	...	...	36	17	404	257
			12	Shen binkuppi	843	13	30	66	38	...	..	...	..	66	38	217	139
			13	Alalakuppi	264	9	66	37	20	...	...	...	...	37	20	152	102
			14	Mailuru	1,528	71	254	11	9	...	...	...	...	11	9	1,089	845
			15	Mudanhalli	815	29	127	19	14	...	...	...	...	19	14	618	486
			16	Kurbarhalli	366	18	68	10	13	1	6	...	...	11	19	240	165
			17	Bachihalli	471	21	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299	192
			18	Sankanhalli	731	14	178	90	41	...	...	...	...	90	41	435	264
			19	Kasaba-Hardanhalli ...	1,191	58	393	51	36	...	...	...	...	51	36	640	529
			20	Ankanghatta	278	5	31	2	2	...	...	1	4	3	6	227	155
			21	Lokikuppi	1,104	30	101	84	56	...	...	...	...	84	56	869	674
			22	Sigavatu	1,595	42	285	54	36	2	6	...	...	56	42	1,148	1,045
			23	Dodahalli	935	13	151	40	21	...	...	...	...	40	21	706	427
			24	Narad anhalli	404	16	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	192
			25	Hanmanhalli	1,0[illegible]5	19	175	49	24	...	...	...	...	49	24	842	633
			26	Kodival	1,003	23	253	123	79	...	...	...	...	123	79	601	450
			27	Hosa Agrahar	1,101	167	352	19	10	1	2	...	...	20	12	424	345
			28	Harambali	801	53	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485	312
			29	Bheerva	987	124	322	9	7	1	4	...	...	10	11	261	217
			30	Sambravalli	574	18	3[illegible]6	7	5	...	...	...	...	7	5	193	128
			31	Mandiganhalli	579	46	172	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	318	213
			32	Suganhalli	484	28	2[illegible]9	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	189	128
			33	Batiganhalli	627	28	261	46	25	...	...	...	...	46	25	287	186
			34	Somanhalli	587	23	400	40	20	...	...	...	...	40	20	119	78
			35	Gulavinattiguppi ...	1,173	41	454	23	13	...	...	...	...	23	13	613	382
			36	Arakere	602	36	247	31	23	...	...	...	...	31	22	275	175
			37	Munchanhalli	375	19	46	30	23	...	...	...	...	30	23	247	174
			38	Geradada	489	3	163	63	40	...	...	...	...	63	40	212	161
			39	Hossuru	322	...	117	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	189	128
			40	Chik Bheerva	541	25	197	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	300	193
			41	Walagerehalli... ...	252	4	25	18	9	...	...	...	..	18	9	201	122
			42	Kanaganhalli	402	...	78	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9	311	203
			43	Machenhalli	248	5	57	17	11	...	...	...	...	17	11	169	115
			44	Margondanhalli ...	708	31	159	112	69	...	...	...	...	112	69	403	281
			45	Arjunhalli	1,135	27	319	69	42	...	...	...	...	69	42	691	562
			46	Dod-Waddargudi ...	482	10	237	35	23	...	...	...	...	35	23	189	132
			47	Chik-Waddargudi ...	549	14	1[illegible]9	91	46	...	...	...	...	91	46	275	188
			48	Bommenhalli	651	24	1[illegible]9	42	30	...	...	...	...	42	30	3[illegible]5	204
			49	Kakanhalli	444	8	87	40	18	...	...	...	...	40	18	308	206
			50	Kanchankeri	630	7	58	41	27	...	...	...	...	41	27	523	376
			51	Kasaba Byadarhalli ...	1,638	17	2[illegible]9	4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	1,401	1,117
			52	Mavaturu	1,664	36	619	26	16	...	...	...	...	26	16	980	787
			53	Margaudanhalli... ...	1,052	14	365	14	7	...	...	...	...	14	7	654	470
			54	Kesturu	2,096	83	727	40	23	...	..	...	...	40	23	1,239	995
			55	Malali	1,041	64	254	71	52	...	...	...	...	71	52	689	598
			56	Kanchagaranko lu ...	306	14	25	15	9	...	...	...	...	15	9	252	170
			57	Ma tahalli	737	7	2[illegible]1	23	11	...	...	...	..	23	11	4[illegible]3	252
			58	Aichenhalli	778	6	385	118	68	...	...	3	7	121	75	2[illegible]3	162
			59	Gavadenhalli	572	12	95	36	21	...	...	..	...	36	21	405	262
			60	Hurlikomanhalli ...	578	156	79	55	21	...	...	...	...	55	21	288	156
			61	Hoshalli	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
			62	Kuppi	3,433	179	1,230	199	106	...	...	...	...	199	106	1,742	1,338
			63	Siddapura	1,042	16	141	51	26	...	...	...	...	51	23	8[illegible]9	540
			64	Adaganhalli	1,140	24	18[illegible]	22	11	...	...	...	...	22	11	900	551
			65	Madavanhalli	848	27	139	21	11	...	...	...	...	21	11	654	418
			66	Biranhalli	476	34	57	12	7	...	...	...	...	12	7	372	255
				Total......	52,332	2,007	13,761	2,739	1.593	14	48	4	11	2,757	1,652	32,412	23,369
Third class maximum rate Rs. 1—8—0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 7—0—0.	Third class maximum rate Rs. 10—0—0.	1	Tandri	1,610	47	372	230	133	...	...	1	2	231	135	902	573
			2	Munduru	2,136	418	439	272	120	...	...	1	4	273	124	897	693
			3	Tandre-Ankanhalli ...	612	20	271	72	40	...	...	...	...	72	40	239	145
			4	Kenchanhalli	628	37	102	102	40	...	...	...	...	102	40	387	229
			5	Madikuppi	333	17	50	17	7	...	...	...	...	17	7	225	146
			6	Kuppihalli	507	25	129	1	1	6	21	...	...	7	22	318	174
			7	Kunchenhalli	327	5	28	106	40	...	...	...	...	106	40	182	86
			8	Bethalli	1,555	43	529	32	16	...	...	...	...	32	16	908	515
			9	Maluganhalli	1,3[illegible]0	114	354	111	54	...	...	...	...	111	54	754	469
				Total	9,068	726	2,274	943	451	6	21	2	6	951	478	4,812	3,030
			134	Grand Total......	1,13,119	5,673	27,565	5,543	3,331	25	97	6	17	5,574	3,495	62,606	47,157

7. The proposed settlement of the 31 villages recently joined to the Holé-Narsipur Taluk is alike equitable. The average old rates calculated upon the present survey area are as follows :—

Dry ..	..	Rs. 0—7—10
Rice (ordinary)	..	„ 3—3— 1
Garden ..	..	„ 3—1—10

The maximum rates proposed are those already specified for groups II and III of the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk, there being no villages possessing advantages similar to those enjoyed by villages of group I. These maximum rates work out as follows :—

Average Dry rate	..	Rs. 0— 9—9
„ Rice „	..	„ 3— 4—6
„ Garden rate	..	„ 3—13—4

These rates are extremely moderate and the proposed revision as regards this tract is also accordingly sanctioned.

8. His Highness the Maharaja's Government hereby sanction the introduction of the proposed settlement into the unsettled portions of the Yedatore and Holé-Narsipur Taluks with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

9. The attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to para 10 of Colonel Grant's letter dated 14th January 1885 as to the condition of communications in this taluk. They are evidently capable of considerable improvement and early steps should be taken for the improvement of those that exist and for opening out new ones where required.

10. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be requested to report whether the demarcation and assessment of Amrut Mahal kavals in the Yedatore and Hunsur Taluks have been completed in accordance with para 10 of Sir James Gordon's minute circulated with the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2840—24, dated 19th August 1878. It is believed that in the taluks above named, there are several kavals which are commanded by river channels. The Superintendent of Revenue Survey will be requested to furnish a brief statement showing the probable extent of land irrigable by channels in the Amrut Mahal kavals in the Hunsur and Yedatore Taluks. It is desirable that such kavals or portions of kavals should be resigned by the Amrut Mahal Department whenever possible if required for purposes of *bonâ fide* cultivation. Lands enjoying channel irrigation are obviously too valuable to be retained for purposes of pasture. There can of course be no objection to the retention of such lands by the Amrut Mahal Department so long as there may be no application for them for purposes of cultivation. It is believed that at present all such applications are rejected by the Deputy Commissioner or Amildar on the ground that the lands are in the possession of the Amrut Mahal Department and are therefore not available for cultivation. Under such circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore will be requested to institute careful enquiries, to examine applications which have been rejected on the ground above mentioned and to submit a full report as to what kavals or portions of kavals commanded by river channels are likely to be taken up for purposes of cultivation.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
The Deputy Commissioner of Mysore.
The Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Department, with reference to para 10.
The Secretary, D. P. W., with reference to para 9.
All other Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers.

with the total present annual collection of Rs. 29,093 and Rs. 51,732 respectively, yielding thus Rs. 0—7—5 and Rs. 4—6—8 as rates per acre of dry and wet cultivation. These rates are compared in the Superintendent's report with old rates similarly calculated in the adjoining Taluks of Holé-Narsipur, the late Arkalgud and Hunsur, and the result is as shown in the margin. It will be seen that Yedatore enjoys considerably lighter dry assessment than the other taluks. The average dry rate is doubtless unduly low and is due to gross suppression of the occupied area. The wet rate is higher than in the other taluks, as nearly the whole of the rice land is commanded by the Cauvery channels. Colonel Grant after careful examination is of opinion that the dry rate to be adopted for the taluk should be about the same as that adopted for the neighbouring Taluk of Holé-Narsipur. He accordingly proposes the following maximum rates :—

Name of Taluk.	Dry Rate.	Wet Rate.
Holé-Narsipur ...	0 9 8	3 14 2
Late Arkalgud ...	0 10 3	3 14 4
Hunsur ...	0 8 0	3 1 6
Yedatore ...	0 7 5	4 6 8

Group.	Maximum Rates.			
	Dry.	Rice (Ordinary.)	Rice (under Channels.)	Garden.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I	2 0 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	1 12 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
III	1 8 0	7 0 0	...	10 0 0

These rates are in themselves very moderate and their adoption is accordingly sanctioned.

5. The general effect of the proposed settlement is as shown below :—

	Survey Acres.	By Old Accounts.		As per Survey.	
		Collection.	Average.	Assessment.	Average.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dry crop	62,606	29,093	0— 7— 5	47,157	0—12—1
Rice (channel)	9,165	39,686	4— 5— 8	59,825	6— 8—5
Rice (ordinary)	749	4,466	5—15— 5	2,996	4— 0—0
Garden	1,787	7,580	4— 8—10	8,533	4—12—4
Miscellaneous	...	451	...	...	...
Total...	74,307	81,276	1— 1— 6	1,18,511	1 9 6

6. It will be seen from the above that there is some mistake in the old accounts as to the classification of rice lands as 'ordinary' and 'under channels,' for as a matter of fact the former is not more heavily taxed than the latter. But the rates now proposed are in themselves fair and equitable. Indeed, if they err at all, they err on the side of moderation. It will be seen that they do not compare unfavorably with the very moderate rates introduced into the adjoining taluks recently settled as shown below :—

	Survey Average Rates per Acre.			
	Dry	Wet including Garden.		
	Rs.	Rs.		
Holé-Narsipur	0—12— 4	4—13—5	...	*Rice land under Cauvery channels.
Late Arkalgud	0—12—10	4— 2—0	...	
Hunsur	0—10— 9	3—11—7	...	
Yedatore (proposed)	0—12— 1	4— 8—8	*6—8—5	

Under such circumstances His Highness the Maharaja's Government are of opinion that the proposed rates for the unsettled portion of the Yedatore Taluk are fair and moderate and their adoption is accordingly sanctioned.

Amrut Mahal

L. R. 40-82-1

To
The Dewan.

I send herewith a statement from which you will see that a good deal of hot weather grazing has been taken away from the Amrut Mahal in the Kadur District. This is the only grazing of which there is any scarcity. We have too much cold weather grazing, and I intend, where these have been over [illegible] to recommend that several be given up.

Owing to this scarcity of hot weather Kavals I consulted the Dep. Commr. Tumkur about the advisability of preserving the beds of certain tanks in his District, where it could be done, without inflicting any hardship on the villagers, or injuring any rights they might have. He went over the list and striking out those which were not suitable or where the villagers

Endst No 4798 29 March/82
to D. Commrs Hassan & Tumkur
Capt. Macintyre Supt. Amrut Mahal Depts
& H. R. Clarke Asstt Conser

which formerly belonged to the Amrut Mahal, name Hiduvin Kerre Kaval in the Nagmangla Taluk - the grazing is sold annually by the Palace Dept. & fetches Rs 300 annl.
It is suitable in every way for a hot weather Kaval & close to the others in the Kadur Taluk.

Q. Could permission be asked of His Highness to allow the Amrut Mahal to purchase the grazing for the average of some years -

A.

It would be a great help as it would keep 500 young stock for nearly 3 months just at the trying time of the year - It was owing to the scarcity of hot weather grazing last season (which was bad all over the province) that the calves of 1881 have died off so fast last season - This loss is not apparent now but will be felt in 1884 -
The Dept. ~~is~~ has been increasing in numbers each year it should be remembered,

Early orders are requested (correspondence to be returned)

Hunsur
9th [illegible]

it desirable for many reasons to take the grazing of any lands belonging to ryots, there would be disputes or they would be asking for remissions - and as for paying the one anna in the rupee compensation, that would be too much, considering the ryots got the land for nothing at settlement & that hitherto they were only too glad to allow Govt cattle to take the stubble grazing for nothing so long as they obtained the land for cultivation - So the only way out of the difficulty is to try and get other suitable lot near the grazing. This is available as follows.

There is a Kaval by name Palkerri in Nagmangala Taluk, grazing on which is sold annually & does not fetch much. -

Q May this be taken over by Amrut Mahal?

2ndly There is a Kaval at present belonging to His Highness the Maharaja's private Mahal depot visited them, and selected 9 tank beds - Three of these were too small to be of any use and the remaining 6 are shewn in the accompanying list. In March when the want of grass is much felt the water in the tanks decreases & some grass springs up - he has pending final orders of Govt. directed the pasturage to be conserved.

Query Can these beds be taken over by Amrat Mahal

Now with regard to the paying of compensation to the Ryots and taking up the grazing on the paddy fields recently given out for cultivation. The Dep: Commr. reports that (correspondence put up) some ryots are willing to allow the Govt. cattle to have the grazing, either on payment of compensa=tion or other conditions, others do not agree. I myself do not think

56

①

Read Memorandum of 5th
March '82 from Captain A.
Macintire in charge of
the ~~[illegible]~~ Amrut
Mahal Department

Comd: No 49 of 28 Mar/82

Order X

L. R. 40-82-2

The giving up of the right of grazing on wet lands after the crops have been harvested, which has been hitherto enjoyed by the Amrut Mahal Cattle under certain tanks in the Tumkur District appears to have deprived them of the grazing so much required during the hot weather. Captain Macintire and the Dy. Commr of Tumkur should furnish a statement of the tanks bein

Circular No 49

Dated 29 Nov 1882

To

The offr in ch. Amrut Mahal Establts

The Dy Commrs of Tumkur & Hassan

Copy to Palace Asst Commr

Commr. in charge of Palace Establishments will be asked to lease to the Amrut Mahal Kaval for a number of years the Hiduvinkere Kaval in the same Taluk at the average rent realized by the Palace during the past 3 or 4 years.

Secty.

To Captain A. A. Macintire, in charge of the Amrut Mahal Depts

" The Dy Commr, Hassan Dt.

" The Dy Comr Tumkur Dt.

Copy of para 2 to the Asstt Commr in charge of Palace Establishments, who is requested to arrange for the leasing of the Hiduvinkere Kaval to the Amrut Mahal Depts

Especially in the Kunigal and Kadab Taluks, it may be possible to reserve as Kaval, tracts of waste land in complete blocks under some of the larger tanks, or if the cultivation is extremely limited, to buy ~~off~~ up the rights of the ryots and to reserve the ~~[illegible]~~ entire area under the tanks for the Amrit Mahal Cattle. The Dy Com: should report if any such arrangement could be made.

The Palkere Kaval in the Nagamangalam Taluk referred to by Captain Macintire should be reserved for the Amrit Mahal Cattle, and the Assistant which this grazing right has been enjoyed, the conditions under which it has been held, and the arrangements made in respect of the lands during the Survey settlement. Meanwhile the grazing in the beds of the Tanks marginally noted which Captain Macintire asks and which the Dy Comr sees no objection to give, should be reserved for the Amrut Mahal Cattle, but grazing in the beds of Tanks is of an uncertain character and the grass growing on such lands cannot be the best.

1. Gubbi
2. Adagur
3. Turuv
4. Hebbur
5. Kadaba
6. Tulingatta
7. Kadihalli
8. Gulikere
9. Koppalakere

Considering the large extent of wetlands lying waste in several parts of the Tumkur District

60

1882.

034
28 DEC 82

From The Asst Commissioner in the [illegible]

To ~~Secretary to Chief Commissioner,~~ Dewan
General Department.

(2)

Dated } 22nd Decr
Despatched }
Received

ENCLOSURES NO. nil

L. Q 40-82-3

General No. 32 } 1882–83.
No.

Reports that orders have been issued for the transfer of the Hidorzinkere Kaval to Amrit Mahal Dept on certain conditions & seeks instructions whether it is necessary to enter into any agreements with that Dept in the matter.

26.12.82

D Secy

Has the honor to state that no stamp deed is necessary to support the transfer of the Kaval to the Amrit Mahal Dept.

7/1/83.

61

No. 32

Palace Office
Mysore 22nd December/82

②

To,
The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore
Bangalore

Sir,
With reference to that portion of the Dewan's Proceedings No 49 dated 29th November last which relates to the lease to the Amrut Mahal Department of the Hidoornakeray Kaval situated in the Vajimangla Taluq I have the honor to state that the terms offered by the Palace Department to lease the Kaval for 5 years at an annual rent of Rupees 205 have been accepted by the Amrut Mahal Department, and that accordingly necessary orders have been issued for the transfer of the Kaval to the

charge of that Department with effect from 1st January 1883.

I beg to solicit the Dewan's instructions whether it is necessary to enter into any formal transfer agreements with that Department in the matter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedt Servt

Asst. Commissioner
in ch: Palace Wt:

Mr

63 (General Serial No. 29.) 7177 / 627 (3)

1882

From the Deputy Commissioner Hassan district.

L. R. 40-82-4

To The Secretary to the ~~Chief Commissioner~~ Dewan
of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Dated 28th December
Despatched
Received

Enclosures None

General No. 2588 / No. 825 } 1882-83.

With reference to para 2 of
the Dewan's Proceedings [illegible]
[illegible] of ~~pertinent~~ date, direc-
ting that the Palakere Kaval
in the Nagamangala taluk
should be reserved for the
Amrut Mahal Cattle, I have
the honor to report for the
information of the Dewan
that there is no Kaval by
that name in the taluk
but there is a reserved
jungle called Kotehalli
Palakere belonging to the est-
ate of Sal Agrahar. [illegible]
which used to be rented
out annually for grazing
purposes, has in the current
year been given out for cul-

[illegible]

X [illegible] 8206 on 13-12-83

Request the Dewan will direct the exact conditions on which the right of grazing has been sold and the authority for selling it.

7/1

9/1/83

tinuation on a fixed yearly assessm

(Rs: 353-1-9) under instructions conv

in the case Chief Commissioner's orde

7174 No. $\frac{5/60}{882}$ dated the 7th January 1888, on

condition of the same being surrende

when the taulk is restored &c. The righ

of occupancy has been sold by publ

auction for Rs: 1327-8-0.

Offg. Deputy Commissione
Hazara district.

J

65 (General Serial No. 30.)

1883.

(4)

L. R. 40-82-5

From

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

To The Asst Commr
in charge Palace Est.

Dated 11 Jan
Despatched –
Received Regd

Enclosures No. 1

General No. 6218
No. 550

Palace Asst Commr No 32 of 22nd Dec 82, reporting that orders have been issued to transfer the Hidoorina Keray Kaval to the Amrit Mahal Dept on the terms specified, and requesting to be informed whether it is necessary to enter into stamped agreement with that Dept in the matter.

In reply has the honor to state that no stamped document is necessary to support the transfer of the Kavil to the Amrit Mahal Dept.

Copy 6219/410 Rev Secy
Copy to [illegible] with copy of Palace Agreement letter

Mee 9/1/83.

(General Serial No. 30.)

1883.

(5)

66

L. R. 40-82-6

From

The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore.

To The Asst Commr in charge of ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Sub Div

Dated 15 Jan.

Despatched

Received Regr

Enclosures No.

General No. 6258

No. 316.

Paper by Commr No ~~[illegible]~~ 588/825 of 28 Dec 82 reporting with reference to the breached tank called Kotebettada Palkere. —

B Requests that he will report the exact conditions on which the right of occupancy has been sold and the authority for selling it.

Secy

Dhu
9/1/83.

The Nagamangala Taluk [illegible] [illegible] Sub Dn. Ina [illegible]
[illegible]

27.12.83

To Secy with [illegible]

[illegible]

Mul
28-12

67

6839
27 DEC
134

L. R. 40-82-7 1883.

(6)

[illegible] Proceedings [illegible]
R[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 2-83
[illegible] Bangalore
[illegible]

[illegible] Bangalore
R[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Revenue [illegible] No 852 of 8-3 from [illegible]
9-7-

From,

The Officer in charge
French Rocks [illegible]

To,

The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore
Revenue Department.

Dated Camp Channapatna
25th Dec. 1883.

No. 1134/242

His docket No. 6259/310 of the 15th January 1883, calling for a report as to the exact conditions on which the right of occupancy in the bed of the Kotikettana Taikere tank has been sold and the authority for selling it.

Has the honor to state that the bed of the breached

P should be prepared to pay any additional Kandayam that may be fixed, after a regular measurement of lands which do not now admit of exact measurement owing to the dense growth of jobli trees on them.

V. That the purchasers should pay wet rates, should they raise wet crops on their dry or Bengar lands.

The sale was ordered by the Deputy Commissioner under the general orders conveyed in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings Camp No. 49 dated — November 1882.

Officer in charge of
French Rocks

tank called Kotékettada Polkeré was sold by the Amildar on the 21st May 1882 under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of the late Hassan District conveyed in Hookum No. 70 dated 29th April 1882, subject to the conditions specified in the Ishtehar dated 18th May 1882 which are as follows.

I. That the sale is subject to sanction by the Deputy Commissioner, and that the highest bidders should abide by his order with regard to the rates fixed on the lots to be sold.

II. That the highest bidder should, at the close of the sale, produce $\frac{1}{4}$ of sale money as his deposit.

III. That he should,

within 15 days after intimation to him of the Deputy Commissioner's sanction, produce, in full, the sale money, & obtain receipt therefor as also a saguvali chitty, in default of which, such lands would be resold, and the deposit kept by the original purchaser forfeited to Government.

IV. That the purchasers are prohibited from raising garden crops, and should, without any objection, give up the lands to Government when the repairs of the tank are undertaken.

V. The purchasers should remove the gobli trees standing on their lands. They

COURT FEE

MY RE

[illegible]

18.4.84

Vijayarungam[illegible]

ONE RUPEE

No 242.

71

L.R. 40-82-8

18/4

[illegible]

[illegible]

Ref

The Amrit Mahal Officer for report as to the circumstances under which the land of the Torrie Amanikere in the Tumkur Dt. was recently taken over for the grazing of the Amrit Mahal Cattle, whether this land is really required for the Amrit Mahal Cattle, or whether it ~~cannot~~ can be restored for the use of the neighbouring villagers who are put to greater inconvenience & annoyance by the loss of this land.

2. The extent of ~~Grazing~~ grazing land in the possession of the Amrit Mahal Dept must in the Dewan's opinion be restricted to the actual requirements of Amrit Mahal Cattle. Lands not so reqd. may with great advantage to the public be given back to the Rev. Dept, as such a step wd. be ~~both~~ highly beneficial both on financial & other ~~grounds~~ grounds & ~~in some~~ would in every way be preferable to deriving a Rev from a Terige tax from Servagars, ~~for~~ a system which in the Dewan's opinion indicates the existence of much surplus land in the possession of the Am. Dept.-

by

[illegible]

12

[illegible]

[illegible] ३००० [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ७ – ४ ८४ [illegible]

[illegible]

74 (General Serial No. 31.)

1884. ⑦

From The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore

L. R. 40-82-9

To The Officer in charge of the Amrut mahal Deptt. Mysore.

Dated
Despatched 10th ~~May~~ June 1884.
Received

Enclosures No. One

General No.
~~?~~ No. 170.

Petition No 342 dated 7th April 1884 from the ryots of Lakkenahalli and five other villages of the Tumkur Taluk.

Forwards the above for report as to the circumstances under which the bed of the Tarur Amani Kere in the Tumkur Taluk was recently taken over for the grazing of the Amrut Mahal Cattle, whether the land is really required for the Amrut mahal Cattle or whether it can be restored for the use of the neighbouring villagers who are put to great inconvenience and annoyance by the loss of this land.

2. The extent of grazing land in the possession of the Amrutmahal Department must in the Dewan's opinion be restricted to the actual requirements of Amrutmahal Cattle. Lands not so required may with great advantage to the public be given back to the Revenue Department; such a step would be highly beneficial both on financial and other grounds, and would in every way be preferable to deriving a revenue from Terige tax from lessees, a system which in the Dewan's opinion indicates the existence of much surplus land in the possession of the Amrutmahal Department.

By order

Draft

For Secy.

(General Serial No. 31.)

76

188

2458
JUL '06
106

From Officer in ch: Assistant Resident

(8)

To

L. R. 40-82-10

226829-11

Dated 15th July

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 2

General No. 92

No.

Report on petition re- grazing lands in the bed of Sarur & other Tanks -

No. 92. AMRAT MAHAL BANGALORE OFFICE

Camp Hunsur 15th July 1884.

From
The Officer in Charge
Amrut Mahal Department

To,
The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. +140/FE of the 2nd ultimo, and to state that the beds of the Karur and several other tanks were reserved for the grazing of the Government cattle during the hot weather under the orders of the late Dewan as conveyed in his Proceedings No. 49/Camp of 29th November 1882, which were passed upon representations made by Major Macintire to the effect that after the introduction of the Survey Settlement into the Tumkur District sufficient grazing for the herds could not be found during the hot months.

+Enclosure herewith returned.

2. The cattle belonging to herds Nos 6, 4 & 29 have been grazing in the bed of the Karur tank which is reported by the Daroga to be one of the best hot weather kavals and indispensable for these herds. I beg to refer you to my letter regarding Biduvinkere Kaval in the Nagamangala Taluk in which it was brought to notice that the want of sufficient hot weather grazing is much felt

No. 10 d/ 7th Oct/83

4. The Terige for many years was the sum paid by the Madras Government to Mysore for the use of the Kavals and it was found that the easiest way of realizing this was from the Servegars by permitting them to collect grazing fees from the ryots the difference being recognized as a compensation for their own low pay, & for their undertaking to maintain the Kavalgar. When the Establishment was revived a further concession was under the difficulties of the time made to the Servegars in not demanding from them any amount of Terige and it is this concession which has now been withdrawn as no longer advisable. The principle question to be ascertained is whether the Department does not hold in the aggregate a greater No of Kavals than is required. A reduction in the No of Kavals is of great advantage to the Amrut Mahal Officer as it concentrates and facilitates work, and the Government may rely on my scrutinizing the matter thoroughly, but I would strongly deprecate the abolition of the system of raising the highest amount possible on the grazing of the Kavals at the particular time when this may be let. Renting them through the Servegars will probably be found most advantageous as it avoids the necessity of paying them more highly, while the payment of a numerous Establishment

necessary to provide grazing on different principles from what is needed in the case of village cattle and whether the No. and extent of the Kavals be great or small there must of necessity be some amount of grazing which cannot be entirely consumed by the Amrit Mahal cattle and which can only be turned to account by selling it either through the Sheregars or to the highest bidder – The herds move from Kaval to Kaval as necessity arises and during the period when they are absent in the jungles, ryots gladly avail themselves of the pasturage on certain terms the details of which as now laid down are shown in the accompanying copy of the rules lately issued, and which I think clearly show that this cess is not necessarily derived from excessive land but is chiefly an expedient for turning to profit the intervals of time during which the Amrit Mahal cattle are absent from Kavals which at other periods are indispensable for their maintenance – In addition to this the ryots of villages surrounding the Kavals have from time immemorial had reserved to them the privilege of grazing cattle on the margin and as it has not been found practicable to abolish this, the payments which they have been accustomed to give have been continued –

in that part of the country and to state that it is not possible to relinquish the aid of the Yarur tank without serious disadvantage to these herds, but I shall take the earliest opportunity of visiting some of the other tank beds which have been reserved by this Department as it is probable that some of them may be resigned. Likewise the Dewan is aware that I am endeavoring to ascertain by every means in my power the value and usefulness of each Kaval in the possession of this Department, and that it will necessarily take some time before I can decide positively which of them can be returned to the Revenue Department. but it appears to me that the actual circumstances under which a Terige or cess is leviable on the Kavals have not been set forth sufficiently, & this I shall endeavour to do—

3. It is a thoroughly ascertained fact in all countries that change of pasture is essential to the well doing of large herds and in the case of the Amrut Mahal Department provision has to be made not only for this, but for outbreaks of contagious diseases when herds must be broken up and isolated, for destruction of grass by accidental fires, for failure of grass in certain localities during bad seasons and for the passage of the herds to and from the Nagur and Coorg jungles— All these circumstances combined make it

of Kawalgars would lead to great expense — The immediate effect of the re-infliction of the Levy is the discovery by some of the Lessees that certain kavals for which they are required to pay the average amount of Levy are not required and may be resigned, another is that they are very desirous of pointing out the irregularities in the allotment of the kavals to different heads which has apparently been done in many cases by partiality or misrepresentation to the Officer in charge of the Department and thus all tends to an ultimate reduction in number and a proper apportionment of the kavals —

In conclusion I would remark that the margins of the kavals in which the ryots of the surrounding villages are permitted to graze their cattle and for which they pay either in cash or perquisites in kind to the Lessees tho' of the greatest advantage to the villagers are an endless source of vexation to the Department and I would greatly prefer that a portion of the entire kaval should be separately assigned — In the majority of cases however this is scarcely practicable and under any circumstances the separate allotment of one portion for many villages distant from one another would be attended with great difficulties—

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

([illegible]) Colonel

In Chief Comdt [illegible] Depots

Registered and [illegible]

4/5 1873

Memo.

565 Annual Gudiri Kurans were assessed at Rs 0-8-0 each, which gave a total of Rs 282-8-0. The conditions attached to the lease are:-

(1) The village and Sirangini cattle shall graze only on the outskirts of the Kuran and not be permitted on any pretence whatever to trespass upon the nilgaran which is reserved only for the use of the Government cattle except for a certain period after the Government cattle have left the Kuran when the village and other cattle may graze in it until the rains commence as usual provided the nilgaran is not then required for the Government cattle.

(2) Any rights of way to any tank or chavdies should not be interfered with and the rights should not be in any way changed.

(3) The Government cattle shall be properly grazed and cared for.

(4) The lease amount fixed shall be paid in the Treasury direct into such

Reply–

That the complaint is from the inhabitants of Tavin, Lakkenhalli & Yeladahalli chiefly – The tank bed is doubtless req^d for their use & its transfer to the Amrit Mahal Dept appears from what is now before me as being highly inconvenient to them. ~~I do not attach~~ ~~[illegible] to the report of the~~ ~~Daroga regarding the Kaval being~~ ~~indispensable to the Dept.~~ The ~~[illegible]~~ ryots inform me that last year the Govt. Cattle grazed in this Kaval for 7 days in May & that after that the Kaval was rented by the Kavalgar who sub-rented it to the Villagers at the rate of 1 & 2 Annas per head of Cattle. This year the Govt. Cattle ~~[illegible] after grazing~~ ~~on it~~ have already grazed on it under the circs.

I do not attach much importance to the report of the Daroga that the Kaval is indispensable to the Dept, but will ~~[illegible]~~ await ~~[illegible]~~ the Am. Offr's promised report after personal inspection – In the meantime the Kaval may be left to the Villagers during the ~~current~~ ~~yr.~~ remainder of the current season –

(1) No Govt. ~~land~~ to Lakanhalli which is surrounded on every side by Amrit Mahal Kavals.–

(2) Daroga is said to approve of village Cattle pound [illegible]

small. If complaints of extortion or unduly high fees are made the amount will be regulated by orders from the Department.

(11) The Sowegars will clearly understand that the present settlement is not a permanent one but will be revised as soon as the relative value of each kawai is better known.

(12) A suitable reduction per kawai will be made in the case of Sowegars who would make "Silos" and preserve grass in the manner which will be shown to them.

(13) Lastly the Sowegars are warned that the indulgence granted to them of renting the kawais is dependent on the way in which the privilege is used.

(14) Any abuse of these rules will render the Sowegars liable to fine or dismissal.

[illegible]

[illegible] Civil Vet. Dept.

Taluk Treasuries as may be found convenient for them in five instalments viz. November, December, January, February and March –

(5) No tree shall be cut without sanction –

(6) Earth-salt shall not be manufactured without a license –

(7) No forest produce shall be collected without written authority –

(8) The Sowcars shall pay the kavalgars who should stop any illicit grazing and who should not be employed in levying the grazing fee –

(9) The Sowcars may graze their own cattle on "Kaddi Kygaval" lands and may take the manure for themselves and their subordinates except such as will be required in Kavals where special grass is cultivated by the Amrut Mahal Department for the use of the cattle –

(10) Should the grazing fee realized by them be more than the amount of lease now imposed, they are entitled to the excess as they have to supply the attendants with food gratis as for certain periods in the year and as the pay of the Establishment is

(General Serial No. 31.)

8 7

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193/2

From

The Officer in charge of the Amrit [illegible] Dept.

L. R. 40-82-11

To

Dated 22d ~~September~~ ~~February~~ September 84

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No. 3

General No. 164

No.

(9)

Submitting draft rules for the administration of the Amrit [illegible] [illegible] in the Province

88 Mysore Government
Amrit Mahal Department
Camp Mysore 22nd September 84

No 104

To

The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Sir,

With reference to the marginally noted correspondence, I have the honour to submit for the sanction of the Local Government Draft rules for the administration of the Amrit Mahal Kavals in the Territories of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore.

* Secretary's No. 3043/206 of 29th August 83
Do No. 1249/70 of 21st May 84

* [illegible] on 15-8-84 with [illegible] No 3125 [illegible] from Amrut Mahal [illegible]
× [illegible]

The Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur has not yet replied to the reference made by me on the subject, but the other Deputy Commissioners (with the exception of Kolar) and the Sub Division officers approve of the proposed rules. Since they were referred to these officers some modification of the arrangement of the rules has been made to adapt them to that of the proposed Forest Regulations but the general provisions remain the same.

A list of the Kavals at present assigned to this Department is submitted for publication

Village cattle to graze in the Amritmahal Kavals on payment of a fee, for publication in the Gazette in order that they may be made known more widely in all the Taluks.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient Servant

Colonel.
In charge of the Amrit-mahal Department

management of a Forest Officer. At present persons under cover of being Contractors for the minor produce, trespass upon the Government Kavals, graze their cattle and destroy the grass simply because they have obtained a lease from the Revenue Department. When it is known that these items belong to the Amrit Mahal Department they will probably be more careful in this respect. With regard to the indiscriminate cutting of wood for agricultural implements there are very few Kavals in which any cutting should be allowed and none in which it should be permitted without the sanction of the Amrit Mahal Officer, as it is very necessary to encourage the growth of trees for shade for the cattle. There will, however, be no objection where the trees are injurious to the grass and prevent the free movements of cattle for grazing, to clear such jungle after obtaining a free pass or permit under the rules.

I beg also to submit a copy of Memo. on the conditions of lease granted to the Shervegars for the privilege of allowing the in the Mysore Gazette with the Draft-Rules. It is not poſsible at present to give the boundaries of Kavals, but when the Hulgaval and Terige portions of the Kaval are measured off a revised list may be published if neceſsary.

The Deputy Commiſsioner of the Kadur District is in favor of the revenue from forest produce in the Amrit Mahal Kaval being credited to the Revenue Department instead of the Amrit Mahal and thinks that the proposed rules are only suited to the preservation of the larger Kavals as under them the ryots elsewhere would be deprived of wood for agricultural implements and for fuel. I must, however, point out that the Kavalgars are appointed by the Amrit Mahal Department for watching the Kavals and are not paid by the Forest Department, and as under the new Forest Regulations "graſs" is defined to be forest produce and the Terige on the privilege of grazing is credited to the Amrit Mahal, the realizations from other sources of Forest produce should also be credited to that Department, unleſs a Kaval is for special reasons, placed under the direct

Draft

Rules for the Administration of Amrit Mahal Kavals in the territories of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore.

Amrit Mahal Kavals.

1. The Expression "Amrit Mahal Kavals" means all waste forest or other lands set apart for the use of the Government cattle known as Amrit-Mahal.

2. Subject to the General Control of the Dewan of Mysore, the administration of the Kavals is vested in the officer Specially appointed to the charge of the Amrit Mahal Department.

3. The forest officers on requisition by the Amritmahal Officer shall exercise jurisdiction over the forest trees, timber, wood and other forest produce on Kaval

such aid is called for by him.

5. The Revenue realised from forest produce in Kaval lands shall be credited to the Amrit Maha department.

6. In Amrit Mahal Kavals no land shall be alienated, except by order of the Dewan of Mysore.

7. A list shall be published of such Kavals as are declared — "Amrit Mahal Kavals" for general information.

8. No person shall, in an Amri Mahal Kaval.

(a) set fire to forest or to any tree or grass therein, or kindle any fire in it or in the vicinity thereof, without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading in the Kaval forest or the grazing lan

(b) leave burning any fire kind by him in such Kaval or in the vicinity thereof;

(c) fell any tree or drag any timber so as to unauthorisedly damage any tree or grass in such Kaval: or timber, grass, reed cane, creepers, seeds, leaves, moss flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey-wax, lac, Caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, shells, skins, tusks, bones and horns.

(6) "Forest Officer" means any officer employed in the administration of State Forests

(7) "Reserved tree" means the following nine kinds of trees.

1. Sandal-wood - Santalum albu
2. Teak - Tectona grandis
3. Poon - Calophyllum Elatum
4. Black-wood - Dalbergia latifolia
5. Honne - Pterocarpus marsupium
6. Lac, Jalari - Vatica Laccifera
7. Nandi - Lagerstroemia micro-carpa
8. Wild jack, hesva heb halasu Artocarpus hirsuta
9. Karachi, Kummar, arsina - Hardwickia binata

4. The Deputy Commissioner and Amildars or other Subordinat Revenue or Police officers shall aid the officer in charge of the Amrit Mahal Department whe

lands and shall be guided generall
by the provisions of the Forest A
Regulations in force in the State
Forests.

(1) "Tree" includes bamboos, stum
and brush wood.

(2) "Timber" includes trees and
bamboos when they have fallen
or have been felled, and all wood,
whether cut up or fashioned or
hollowed out for cart-wheels,
mortars, canoes or other purposes, or not.

(3) "Cattle" includes elephant
camels, buffaloes, horses, mare
geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mul
asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lam
goats and kids.

(4) "River" includes streams,
canals, creeks, and other chann
natural and artificial.

(5) "Forest-produce" includes
the following when found in, or
brought from, a forest, that is
say:-

Minerals (including lime stone
and laterite), surface soil, tre

(d) permit his cattle to damage any tree or grass in such Kaval.

9. No person shall, without the express permission of the Amrit-Mahal Officer,

(a) burn brick, lime or charcoal or smelt iron ore;

(b) graze or pasture cattle, trespass or allow cattle to trespass off the authorised roads or pathways;

(c) cut firewood;

(d) quarry stone, collect or subject to any manufacturing process or remove any forest produce;

(e) fell, girdle, cut, lop, mark, burn, tap, strip off bark or leaves from, or otherwise damage, any tree,

(f) remove dead leaves, turf or the surface soil, cut grass, collect fruits, honey, wax, bark, gum, lac or any kind of forest-produce;

(g) carry on cultivation of any kind within the limits of the Amrit Mahal Kavals; or

(h) manufacture salt or remove

For each horse, mare gelding, pony, colt, filly mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	one m
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb goat or kid	eight an

The Government may, by a c
similar notification, fix the
charges payable for each hea
of cattle in custody and the ti
during which such fine and cha
shall be payable.

13. Penalty. Every person who a
guilty of breach of these rules,
shall be liable, on conviction, -
before a magistrate having juris
-diction in the case, to be punishe
under the Forest Regulations in
force in Mysore.

14 Nothing in this Regulation
shall be construed to prevent
any person from being prosecuted
under any other law, provided
that no person shall be punished
twice for the same offence.

act.

Cattle will be impounded in the nearest Pound and dealt with under the Cattle Trespass Act.

The Agricultural Officer may award a portion of the proceeds of sale of Stray cattle, not exceeding one-half to any person on whose information such cattle were seized.

All fines under this rule shall be credited to the Agricultural Department.

12. The Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that in lieu of the fines fixed by the 12th Section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of Cattle impounded under the last rule such fines as it thinks fit not exceeding the following, that is to say:-

For each Elephant	- Ten rupees
For each buffalo or Camel }	- Two - do -

Saline Earth -

10. The Amrit Mahal Officer may for sufficient reasons, with the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner of the District, close any road or pathway traversing any Kaval, by giving public notice of the closing thereof in the Taluk where the Kaval is situated, provided that some other convenient road shall be opened in lieu of the road thus closed and that one months notice is given before hand.

11. Cattle trespassing in an Amrit Mahal Kaval shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of Section 11 of the Cattle Trespass act, 1871 and may be seized and impounded as such.

Cattle seized and impounded under this rule shall be restored to the owner on his paying the fines and charges payable thereon within the period prescribed under the

15. No person shall be at liberty to enter an Amrit-Mahal Kaval for sporting purposes, except with the permission of the Amrit-Mahal officer.

16. The Dewan may, from time to time, by notification in the Mysore Gazette, make such further rules as may be necessary to regulate the management of the Amrit-Mahal Kavals.

22nd September 1884 }
Mysore }

Acting Colonel.
In charge of the Amrit-Mahal Department

Memo on the privilege of grazing village cattle in the Amrut Mahal Kavals. Mysore Government.

The conditions attached to the lease are:-

(1) The village and Shervegar's cattle shall graze only on the outskirts of the Kaval and not be permitted on any pretence whatever to trespass upon the Nilgaval, which is reserved solely for the use of the Government cattle, except in June and July after the Government cattle have left the Kaval, when the village and other cattle may graze in it until the rains commence as usual, provided the Nilgaval is not then required for the Government cattle.

(2) Any right of way to

any tank or elsewhere th
not be interfered with a
the ryots should not be
needlessly annoyed.

(3) The Government catt
shall be properly graze
and cared for.

(4) The terigé amount
fixed shall be paid b
the Shervegars direct a
such Taluk Treasuries
as may be found con-
-venient for them in fi
instalments viz November
December January Febr
and March.

(5). No tree shall be cut
without sanction.

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be manufactured with
a license.

(7). No forest produce s
be collected without wri
authority.

(8). The Shervegars sha
pay the Kavalgars who s
s; any illicit grazing a
who should not be
employed in levying th
grazing fee.

(9) The Shervegars

graze their own cattle on "Kaddi Kaguvali" lands and may take the manure for themselves and their subordinates except such as will be required in Kavals where grass is specially cultivated by the Amrit Mahal Department for the use of the cattle.

(10) Should the grazing fee realized by them be more than the amount of Terige now imposed, they are entitled to the excess as they have to supply the attendants with food gratis for certain periods in the year and as the pay of the Establishment is small. If complaints of extortion or unduly high fees are made, the amount will be regulated by orders from the Department.

(11) The Shervegars will clearly understand that the present settlement is not a permanent one but will be revised as

soon as the relative v
of each Kaul is better
Known -

(12) A suitable reductio
per Kaul will be made
in the case of Sherwegar
Who would make silo
and preserve grass in
manner which will be
shewn to them.

(13). Lastly the Sherwegar
are warned that the indu
granted to them of rent
Kauls is dependant on
way in which the privile
is used.

(14). Any abuse of thei
such will render the
Sherwegar liable to fine
dismissal.

(15). The number of Kau
will be revised according
the importance and requirem
of each Kaul and the
of the Kaulgars in charg
of the Iilgaul will be
fixed in money. The Sherw
will pay the Kaulgars
addition to the paymen
of Terige to Govern

(16) It will be the Iilga

duty to see that his Kaval is not trespassed and he will be strictly held responsible for any injury to the grass.

(17). The villagers will be permitted to graze their cattle in the Kavals under a Putta in which the No: of cattle to be grazed, the rate per head & the period will be noted. The ryots are not to make any payment to the Shervegars without obtaining a receipt therefor.

(18) The terige thus fixed will be recovered from defaulters in the same way as any other Revenue demand—

(19) The Shervegar is personally responsible to Government for the amount of Terige of the Kavals under his charge whether he be discharged or retained in service, and must give security for the amount of the Terige at the commencement of each year. The amount which may fall due when he is

removed will be recovered from him as a Revenue Demand.

22d September 1884
Mysore.

Colonel

In charge of the Amrut
Mahal Department.

107.

The following list of Amrut Mahal Kávals is published for general information.

No.	Name of District	Name of Kával	Remarks
1	Chitaldroog	Lingapur	
2	"	Iyenhalli	
3	Doderi	Naikanvatti (Hirikere)	
4	"	Raikalgeré	
5	"	Kodapur	
6	"	Varvin	
7	"	Gourasamudra	
8.	"	Colwarti	
9	"	Jajur & Modur	
10	"	Pagadalbandé	
11	"	Yegatikeré	
12	"	Kal Kával	
13	"	Parasarampur.	
14	"	Chowlur	
15	"	Goukere	
16	"	Turkē-Kippé	
17	"	Kongarhalli	
18	"	Beligeré	
19	"	Nochinte	
20	"	Sanikere	
21	Hiriyur	Bagnode	
22	"	Molakal kere	
23	Budihal	Marikolé	

83	Chickmagiur (our)	Hirechigudda
84	"	Bikannalli & Karaihalli
85	"	Lakkanahalli
86	"	Honéhalli
87	"	Káthalli
88	Belúr	Hállibore
89	"	Hoccahalli
90	"	Moodigudda
91	"	Hagré
92	"	Sivapur-mani & Racigudda
93	"	Idahalla
94	"	Ramedevar-hulla
95	Hassan	Shige-gudda
96	"	Somanhalli
97	"	Koravangala
98	"	Duddid-kere & Karibore
99	"	Dutnur-yere bore
100	"	Karikere-bore
101	"	Malali-bore
102	"	Hongere bore
103	"	Hasinbetta
104	"	Hanchihalli mane
105	"	Hunihalli
106	"	Nanjdevar gudda
107	"	Byala
108	"	Kalaya
109	Ar kalgude	Kenavanhalli
110		Karlai
111		Ikanaikanahalli

53	Tarikere (Contd)	Liiapura
54	"	Kadihalli
55	"	Santedibba
56	"	Savanardi
57	"	Bagavalli
58	"	Parvatragutkere
59	"	Hanniguddla.
60	"	Mudlanhally
61	"	Bukambudi
62	"	Sivané
63	"	Ajjampur
64	"	Basur
65	"	Belwal
66	Kadur	Yagati-tore
67	"	Nakkaigeré
68	"	Balaisamudra
69	"	Ingehalli
70	"	Kankatte-dev-linde
71	"	Moudé
72	"	Devanur
73	"	Jandri
74	"	Nilgiri
75	"	Attigudde
76	"	Buchankalli
77	"	Nidghatta
78	"	Kanhalli
79	"	Beerur
80	"	Yemmedodee
81	Chickmagalur	Iyenkere : Kamaihalli
82	"	Jakkere

24	Budihal (Cont)	Bilappanguai
25.	"	Ankasamudra
26	"	Salmasidevar-hunda
27	"	Yeradgudrsandu
28	"	Kudré Kunné
29	"	Kainode
30	Ardroog	Kangavalli-horé
31	"	Kyadigere
32	"	Dasapura
33	"	Nirgunda
34	"	Irapur
35	"	Ramagiri
36	"	Rangaindurg
37	"	Talikatte
38	"	Naragittingeré
39	"	Gunderé
40	"	Nettikeyere (Chelaili)
41	"	Wankemarti
42	"	Jajur
43	"	Kadur-gudda
44	"	Chickyemiganur
45	Chennagiri	Koolganur
46	"	Sulikere
47	"	Aikagonda
48	"	Mohadenpura
49	"	Machanaikanahalli
50	Shimoga	Madihararo
51	Lakvalli	Kindur Sanch kunné
52	Tarikere	Lingadhalli

112	Arkalgud (cont'd)	Kémanivre
113	"	Kanne Kaval
114	"	— Muggé
115	"	Arikatte
116	"	Beeranhalli
117	"	Kaduvin Kantanhalli
118	"	Golli kaval
119	"	Kutakinarti Pasinarti
120		Kontikere
121		Gubbi-bore
122		Buevanhalli bore
123	"	Aregonde-bore
124		Galipurad gudda
125	Narsipur	Koriada bore
126	"	Kalnade-bore
127	"	Kalianhalli halla
128	"	Wanigudda & Kalapanketa
129	Attikuppa	Chondravandra & Kalhally
130	"	Alumbadi
131	"	Appanhalli
132	"	Bindahalli
133		Bulianhalli
134		Ballikitta Hocpatna
135	"	Agle
136	Nagamangala	Honnavarkere
137		Maddihalli - Sehalu
138		Hampapur Baginkere
139		Agrahar & Mailnalli
140		Chintamadra & Kalsandra
141		Kalgeré
142		Banagada kere - Koochahalli
143		Chattanalli

173	Sira	Chickasamudra
174	"	Mutgére
175	Madgiri	Basmangi i Badavanahalli
176	"	Midgesi
177	"	Malanaikanahalli
178	"	Bidare Kere
179	Tumkur	Gulur i Honugere
180	"	Mookanahally-pana kere
181	"	Mannemari
182	"	Bittharaja i Kavi mattad
183	Kataka	Malsamudra
184	"	Kotihallad
185	"	Karadgere
186	"	Purada katte
187	"	Bikkeguda
188	"	Kadab volgere
189	"	Ingala
190	"	Kadab gadde halla
191	"	Sampige i Basavapura
192	"	Puradkere hinde i munde
193	"	Maliagutta i Ghantepurad
194	"	Kadihalli gudda
195	"	Dannaikanpura
196	"	Naga gondan byala i Kencho gondan byala
197	"	Kadalad gida
198	"	Chitanhalli volgere i Bagur gadde
199	"	Chitanhalli gadde
200	"	Kallur gadde

144	Chennapatna	Moorikatta
145	"	Madalgere
146	"	Dodere
147	"	Goudgere
148	"	Nellur Kagli
149	"	Bagavar Byderhalli
150	"	Roycandra
151	"	Moodanhalli
152	"	Kuri Kanal
153	Narnahalli	Munjinhalli
154	"	Rungapura
155	"	Hubbanghatta
156	"	Bidre
157	Honualli	Lakihalli
158	"	Biddaramnagudi
159	"	Halkurke
160	"	Bajjur
161	"	Gungarmale
162	"	Hosge-thopu.
163	"	Nagarghatta, Kalgobelpur
164	"	Eachanur
165	"	Neerankallu
166	Chicknaikanhalli	Kagihalli
167	"	Chowdlapura
168	"	Kenkamhalli
169	"	Kallamnally tormané Sarangi nagere & Bargaiahly kere –
170	"	Bennihalli
171	"	Bidrehalli
172		Hulivarvi, Ichalhalli, Yere - Narvinhalli

229	Peria patna (Coorg)	Shige Kere	
230	"	Aneekhy gudda	
231	"	Monnali	
232	"	Sattigal	
233	"	Hanagode - roped Kaval	
234	"	Hosur mari gudi	
235	"	Jarrikal	
236	Heggad-devankote	Yelaundi - Beemenahalli	
	"	Hulipura	
237	Mysore	Gungaral Chatter	
		Kavals recently acquired	
238	Kunigal	Desamboly.	
239	"	Ramabanakuntha	
240	Gubbi	Gubbi tank bed	
	"	Kasab tank bed	
	"	Adagur tank	
	"	Kodihally tank	Temporarily given to the Rev: Dep t.
	Tumkur	Tarin tank	
	"	Hebbur tank	
	Tiptur	Mallighatta tank	

Col

In charge A. Mahal

116

Mysore Dewan's Office
d/ 28th November

(10)

No 342.   1/342

Endorsement

L-R. 40-82-12

In reply to their petition dated 17th ultimo Honnigere Ramanna of and other ryots of the Honnigere, Singonpalya, Yeladahalli, Lakkenhalli & Talak Tarur villages in the Tumkur Taluk are informed that the Amrut Mahal Officer has been directed to give up the bed of the Tarur Tank for the use of the neighbouring villages. —

By order.
Secy

117

Office of the Dewan of Mysore

(11)

No. Camp 226-[illegible] Dated Mysore 29th Nov 1884

A. R. 40-82-13

To the Offr. in Charge of the Amrit Mahal Dept

[illegible]

In reply to your letter No. 92 dated 15 July 1884 I am directed to observe that recent enquiries show that it is desirable in the interests of the Ryots to modify to some extent the orders contained in Dewan's Prog. No. 490 29 Nov 1882 assigning certain tank beds in the ~~[illegible]~~ Gubbi Taluk ~~to the Amrit Mahal Dept~~ as Kavals. As regards the Tarur tank, the complaint is chiefly from the inhabitants of the Lakkenahalli & Goladahalli villages which ~~[illegible]~~ are in the Tumkur Taluk, and in assigning the bed of this tank no enquiries appear to have been made as to

~~under these circs and~~;
It also appears that in the neighbourhood of Tarus there are numerous other Kavals already in the possession of the Amrit Mahal Dept, ~~under such circs I am to request that you will be so good~~ (and the inhabitants are willing to give up another Kaval close by but in a less objectionable situation. They even agree to give up all land below the tank dykes ~~the bag of the tank bed~~ - in order to get back ~~the~~ the tank bed the loss of which is a matter of very serious inconvenience to them. Under such circs the Dewan has no hesitation in believing that the complaint of the Ryots ~~complaint to great [illegible] hardship~~ is real & such as requires a remedy at once.

And it is clear that under the Cir.s much Value cannot be attached to that Officer's opinion that this Tank-bed is absolutely required for the Govt. Cattle — The tank is one of those which generally fills every year & the pasturage left is along the margin of the water & very inconsiderable. — The Ryots state that last year the Govt. Cattle grazed in this Kuran for 7 days in May and that afterwards the Kuran was rented by the Department to the [illegible] who subrented it to the Villagers at the rate of 1/2 annas per head of Cattle — In the current year also the Govt. Cattle grazed in this Kuran for a short time only —

Whether
these Villages would be put
to any ~~[illegible]~~ inconvenience
by the Assignment – It
now appears that these Villages
are subjected to very great
~~[illegible]~~ inconvenience
~~indeed~~ partly because ~~the~~
~~[illegible]~~ the
pasturage ~~[illegible]~~ allowed
for them ~~Villages~~ is small
& partly because their
Cattle ~~of these Villages~~ are
prevented from access
to the water in the tank.
~~You will observe that~~
Yeladahalli is ~~[illegible]~~ quite
close to the Edge of the
Tank & Lakkenhalli
is not far from it. These
two Villages as well
as Tarin complain
bitterly of the harsh
treatment they receive
from the Amrit Mahal Daroga

121

I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to relinquish the Kaval in question, in order that the Rev.-authorities may dispose of it in the usual manner ~~for~~ as annual pasture for the Village Cattle -

The Dewan quite approves of the arrangements which you are making for the imposition of a fair & reasonable Terige on all Surplus Kavals in the possession of your Dept.

28/11/84.

No. [illegible] - Dated Mysore 29th Novr 1884

Copy to the D.C. of Tumkur for information & guidance the bed of the Tarin Tank should be received back from the Amrit Mahal Dept & restored to the Ryots under the same arrangements as heretofore.

28/11/84 -

The Manuscript Kaval map of the Gubbi Taluk which you sent to the Dewan with your D. O. d/ 21 Novr 1884 is herewith returned.

I have

Secy

(General Serial No. 31.)

Recd.
17 Jany.

122

1885. 6655
475

L. A. 40-82-14

From
The Officer in charge
Amrut Mahal Dept.

(12)

To
The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Dated 14 } January
Despatched }
Received } Camp [illegible]

Enclosures No.

General No. 264
No.

Forward copy of this to the
Commissioner [illegible] for
information & future guidance with [illegible]

Rly

21/Jany.

Upon to this
office letter
No. — dated the instant
copy of which has
been sent to him
for guidance

Rly.

Men
22/1/85.

Why was this sent again

Rly 26/1 [illegible]

[illegible]

24/1

Sir,

In reply to your letter Camp No. 226 of the 29th November 84, I have the honor to inform you that orders have been issued to the [illegible] intimating that the [illegible] has been [illegible]. Regarding the land which the Ryots are willing to give in exchange, separate reference will be made if, after personal inspection, it is found useful for

(General Serial No. 31.)

188 5.

(13)

From

124

L. R. 40-82-~~18~~15 The Offg. Commr. [illegible] Dist.

Dated 26 Jan

Despatched -

Received

Enclosures No. One

General No. 5904

No. 231.

Has the honor to forward herewith copy of letter No 264 dd 14 Jan. 85, from the Officer in charge Ameenut Mahal Dept. regarding the [illegible] tank bed, for information & issue of orders with reference to this Office letter No. 226 dd 29 Nov. 84 to the Ameenut Mahal Dept., copy of which has been sent to him for guidance.

WO

22/1/85.

(General Serial No. 31.)

1885.

OF THE
85
MYSORE

Reference
CR 13-5-85

Submitted
15/5.

Submd
CR 22-5-85

From The Officer in Charge Amrit Mahal Dept

125
L. R. 40-82-16

To The Secretary to [illegible] of Mysore

Dated 12 May
Despatched 13
Received

Enclosures No. Nil

General No. 60
No.

No	Kaval	Taluk
1	Kāsinat	Gubbi
2	Irankallu Mallipatna	Tiptur
3	Adagur	Gubbi
4	Kodihalli	Do
5	Kopra	Tiptur
6	Gopaladakere	Attikuppa
7	Domnavara	Nāgamangala
8	Nāgarghatta	Tiptur
9	Kalghattapura	Tiptur
10	Irapura	Hosdurg
11	Kāgehalla	Tiptur late Chiknaikanhalli
12	Bailapampadi	do
13	Bidarkere	Magadi:
14	Malnāgikanhalli	Do

Sir,

Jor:

With reference to para 2 of my letter No 92 of the 8th July 884. I have the honour to state that I am prepared to return to the Revenue department the marginally named Kavals, as they are not required for the use of the Amrit Mahal Cattle. My enquiries regarding the usefulness of the Amrit Mahal Kavals have not yet been completed and as further informa-tion pattern it is probable that additional

be relinquished as necessary.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

William [illegible]

Br. Maj. Genl. [illegible]

[illegible]

Reference
CR 23-7-85

S[illegible]
Submitted [illegible]
CR 23-7

(General Serial No. 31.)

1885.

127

2995.

(16)

J. R. 40-82-17

From The Officer in Charge Amrut Mahal Depôt

To The Secretary to [illegible]
of Mysore

Dated 22 }
Despatched 23 } July
Received }

Enclosures No. None

General No. 173.
No.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No ~~50~~ 10.58 of the 3rd May 1885, I have the honor to state that I propose to make over at present to the Revenue Department the marginally noted Amrut Mahal Kavals in the late Arkalgud Taluk.

1. Azegundi bore
2. Gubbi bore
3. Basavanhalli bore
4. Kendané bore

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Walters Colonel
In Charge Amrut M. Dept

(General Serial No. 31.)

1885.

From 128

(17)

To The Superintendent
Mysore Rev Survey

L. Rev 40-82-18

Dated 3rd Aug
Despatched
Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 2479 Rev
No. 39

Extract of Dewan's Pro
No (Camp) 284 dated 5 March
1885.

From the same No. 835 dd 18-8-85

Printed copy
Put up with notes

Requests that the
Survey Supdt. will be good
enough to submit ~~the para of~~
report called for in the
above.

B. O.
CR
Mosley

Fwd. S. C. Survey
288 D 21-7-85

129

(General Serial No. 31.)

1885 3329

08

From The Officer in Charge [illegible] Dept

To The Secretary to the Ministry of [illegible]

Dated 4 }
Despatched 5 } August
Received

General No. 97
No.

Enclosures—Number.

L. R. 40-82-19

Ack 5/8

[illegible] 11-7-85

Forward to [illegible] for report

11/8

In continuation of this office No. 2915 of 4 June '85 reports ~~that~~ the [illegible] Canals of dry [illegible] have on a redistribution of [illegible] been found to be entirely required, ~~that~~ ~~the~~ the [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] and Chenchengpadu [illegible] has necessitated the ~~selection~~ assignment of such Canals in distant Canals and ~~that~~ relinquishment of further Canals is, at the present, ~~by~~ beyond the limit of possibility.

a position to express an opinion on the sufficiency or otherwise of hot weather grazing. For want of hot weather kavals in the Hassan, Hunsur, and Channapatna taluks, provision had to be made in that respect for the herds in taluks situated at a distance but as far as possible the distribution of pasture lands has been equalized and after the measure has had a fair trial I hope to be able to address you again on the subject. If hot weather kavals were available in these taluks the re-distribution would have been more satisfactory as the Darogahs would not have any reason to complain of having to travel long distances to inspect the cattle monthly —

The kavals relinquished are all dry and it is not possible to give up any pasture lands assigned for hot weather grazing.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

[illegible] Colonel

In charge Amrit Mahal

Department.

Genl No 197. Office of Amrut Mahal Dept.
Dated 5th August 1885

To

The Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter no 173 of the 17th July 1885, I have the honor to state that the undermentioned additional Amrut Mahal Kavals will be handed over to the Revenue Department as they are no longer required.

Taluk	Kavals
Late Budihal	1. Bailapanpadi
"	2. Kudre Kanavé
Tarikere	3. Mudanhalli
Hassan	4. Malali hore
"	5. Hongare hore
Late Narsipur	6. Wantipaddu
" "	7. Mallapanbetta
Tumkur	8. Bidre Rijah
Yedatore	9. Kurikaval
"	10. Bethalli
"	11. Marhalli
"	12. Mattada Kaval

It will thus be seen that in all 30 Kavals have been made over to the Revenue Department up to date and from the recent re-adjustment of the Kavals it does not appear feasible to relinquish any more at present. The re-distribution will take effect from 1885-7 and I am not yet in a position to express an opinion on the sufficiency or otherwise of hot weather grazing. For want of hot weather kavals in the Bascan, Hunsur, and Chamrajnagar taluks, provision had to be made in that respect for the herds in taluks situated at a distance but as far as possible the distribution of pasture lands has been equalized and after the measure has had a fair trial I hope to be able to address you again on the subject. If hot weather kavals were available in these taluks the re-distribution would have been more satisfactory as the Darogahs would not have any reason to complain of having to travel long distances to inspect the cattle monthly —

The kavals relinquished are all dry and it is not possible to give up any pasture lands assigned for hot weather grazing.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Lieut Colonel
In charge Amrut Mahal
Department.

132

Pending references
28/8/87

(General Serial No. 31.)

19

Office of the Dewan of Mysore
3657
18 AUG 85
372

188 5

From The Officer in Charge
Amrut Mahal Dept.

To The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

L. R. 40-82-20

Dated 17
Despatched 18 August
Received

18/8/85

General No. 228
No.

Enclosures—Number.

Dewan's Pro. No. 284
of the 5th March. 385

With reference to the above has the honor to state that Jamiah father of Mr. Narain Rao Manager of the Dewan's Office, applied for the grant of the Hebbal Kaval in the Yedatore taluk for cultivation and that his application has been forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the

mycological material for disposal
that this Kural may also
in the list of Kurals desig
this Department.

Colonel
In Charge Anim
Medical Dep

1384

(General Serial No. 31.)

188 5 (21) 3729 353

From The Officer in charge Amrut Mahal Dept

To The Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore

L. R. 40-82-21

Dated 4 } August
Despatched 10 }
Received

General No. 234
No.

Enclosures—Number. ~~#~~ nil

Remain [illegible]

[illegible]

?

Sir

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to have the rules for the administration of Amrut Mahal Kavals submitted with letter No 164 of the 22nd Septr sanctioned & published in the Mysore Gazette.

It will also be necessary to publish for general information the conditions on which the Serregars are authorised to collect Terige from the owners of cattle grazing in Amint Mahal Kamls as some of the Revenue Officers entertain doubts as to the legality of recovering summarily Karai Tirni from defaulters as a Revenue Demand.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Colonel

In Charge Amint
Mahal Department

1306

(20)

(General Serial No. 31.)

1885.

3728
2[illegible] AUG. 85

L. R. 40-82-22

From The Officer in Charge
Amrut Mahal Dept.

To The Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Dated 19th
Despatched 21st August
Received

General No. 223
No.

Enclosures—Number 6.

Forwarding copies of previous correspondence & reports on the redistribution of 257 A. M. Kavals as shown in the accompanying statements, in the result of 30 Kavals being available for transfer to the Revenue Dept.

21/8/85

Forward copies of the letter & Enclos. to the [illegible] for any suggestions they may have to offer.

The Dewan considers the arrangements submitted by the O. in C. A. M. are ~~quite~~ satisfactory with respect to the reduction of the Dept. which have been recently carried out. X

27/8

X Separate orders have been issued on the subject of changing the names "Daroga" & "Inspector".

27/8

Final No 6233

137 ~~Office~~ Office of Amrit Mahal
Department
Dated 24th August 1885

To

The Secretary to the Durbar
of Mysore

Sir,

In continuation of previous correspondence on the subject of the distribution of the Amrit Mahal Kavals, I have the honor to report that I have completed the revision of the Kavals attached to the different herds, with the result that I have been able to make over to the Revenue Department 3 Kavals, the names of which were reported in this office letters quoted in the margin and are given in the enclosed Statement (C).

No. 60 Dated 13th May 85
No. 1731 Dated 20th July 85 Data asked for prepared in this letter
No. 4973/3341 Dated 5th August 85
No. 2258/451 Dated 18th August 85

2) The accompanying list marked A shows the previous allotment of Kavals and B, the re-adjustment now made.

3) It is difficult to ascertain precisely the circumstances under which

[illegible] 24-7-85
[illegible] 12-8-85
[illegible] 19-8-85

a division extend over more than 5 taluks.

8) It will also be seen that both the sub divisions and Divisions have been so arranged that the Kavals are in contiguous taluks and a central point can be selected as head quarters for the Inspector.

9) In addition to the Kavals separately assigned to each herd a certain number have been reserved for the use of the cattle in transit to and from the jungles, for mustering herds, for the Reserve depôt of steers and for special cultivation and ensilage.

The details of these are given in Statement F, and of the Kavals resigned in Statement C.

10) The general result of the revision may be summarised as follows: —

Total no of A. M. Kavals	259
Resigned	30
Re-distributed	210
Reserved for special purposes	19
	259

11) The allotment has been made after full consideration based on the experience gained from enquiries made during different tours since I have been in charge

travelling and the work of inspection &c can be better performed by the Daroghas who will be in charge of Divisions comprising 4 or 5 Sub-Divisions and whose designation will be changed to "Inspectors"

5) I request attention to Statements D and E in which the territorial results of the revision are shown —— Statement D shows that under the former system the Kavals of one head were dispersed over 9 Taluks, two others had Kavals in 6 Taluks and the majority ranged from 5 to 3, the minimum being 2 Taluks.

6) Under the proposed re-allotment the maximum number of Taluks for the Kavals of a Sub-division is 4, of which there is only one —
10 Sub-divisions are included in 3 Taluks
10 - " - - " in 2 - " -
9 - - - " in 1 - " -

7) Statement E exhibits the manner in which the Daroghas' charges will be modified, their ranges which formerly extended over 11, 10 & 9 taluks being now reduced, so that only in one case will

the Kavals were originally assigned to particular herds as this was done when the Department was re-established in 1866 and a good many modifications have been made in the course of past years. Provision had to be made for the grazing of each herd in the cold and hot weather by allotting Kavals suited for these seasons as well as for pasturage for all herds on their transit to, and from, the jungles of Coorg and Lakwalli, but in doing this the Kavals of many of the herds were situated at great distances from each other necessitating long marches for the cattle and making it very difficult for the Daroghas who supervise 4 or more herds to visit and inspect their charges.

4) The principle on which the revision has now been made is to arrange all the Kavals in sub-divisions each containing sufficient grazing for the different seasons for a single herd and situated as near one another as could be managed by which the cattle will travel less

of the Department and will be brought into operation at the commencement of the next official year.

Should modifications be found absolutely necessary they will be carried out and it is not improbable that it will be necessary to provide additional hot weather grazing which is the great want of the Department.

In other respects I hope that the measure will be satisfactory and it will unquestionably bring the whole of the Department more closely under supervision and control in every respect.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
Mackay Colonel
In Charge Amrit Mahal
Department

A 142

List of Amrut Mahal Kavals at present assigned to the herds.

Division	No of Kavals	Kavils name	Taluks	Cold or Hot weather kaval	Total
		Talak Ikkdi			
1		Nindihallu	Chanmnahatti	Cold	
	2	Mádnigene		Cold	
	3	Rāyasandra		Cold	
	4	Hadenkalli		Cold	
	5	Varavina	Chellekere	Cold	
	6	Naikankatti		Hot	
					6
2		[illegible]	Tiptur	Cold	
	2	Nagekallu	Chiknaikanhalli	Cold	
	3	Gantlapura	Tiptur	Cold	
	4	Chandapura		Cold	
	5	Bennehalla	Chiknaikanhalli	Cold	
	6	Badavanji	Madgiri	Cold	
	7	Baduvinhalli		Cold	
	8	Midgesi		Cold	
	9	Malnaikanhalli		Cold	
	10	Bidarkere		Cold	
	11	Bajnale	Hiriyur	Cold	
	12	Bellayagunni	Chiknaikanhalli	Cold	
	13	Anikasandra	„	Cold	
	14	Chiksandra	Holur	Hot	
	15	Mirzagine	„	Cold Hot	
					15
23	1	Ullarasi	Chelekere	Cold	
	2	Hoskunte	„	Cold	
	3	Sānekul	„	Hot	
	4	Ainhalli	Chitaldrug	Cold	
	5	Dhulcatte	Holalkere	Cold	
	6	Jāpur	„	Cold	
					6
				Total	27

Division	No.	Names	Taluks	Cold or Hot springs	Total	Remarks
19 (Contd.)	5	Kanavé	Arkalgud	Cold		
	6	Kulatta mané	〃	Cold Hot		
	7	Marehalli	Yedatore	Cold		
	8	Malada	〃	Cold		
	9	Kiljiri	Arsikere	Hot		
	10	Gured pida	Hunsur	Cold		
				-	10	
18 —	1	Nanjedevarghadda	Hassan	Cold		
	2	Goali	Arkalgud	Cold		
	3	Hebbi kere	〃	Cold		
	4	Giligurudagi an	Hole Narsipur	Cold		
	5	Bellibetta	Attikuppa	Cold		
	6	Apparhalli	〃	Hot		
	7	Baidahalli	〃	Hot		
	8	Ballenhalli	〃	Hot		
	9	Husurinlamel	Hunsur	Cold		
					9	
20 —	1	Bettada or Kontehalli	Hunsur	Cold		
	2	Chenkal	Hunsur	Cold		
	3	Nanekere	〃	Hot		
	4	Sigekere	〃	Hot		
	5	Kachuvanhalli	Yedatore	Cold		
	6	Arsikatte	Arkalgud	Cold		
	7	Biranhalli	〃	Cold		
	8	Kadnur	〃	Cold		
	9	Kalenhallihalla	〃	Cold		
	10	Kotkere	〃	Cold	10	
22 —	1	Magge kere	Arkalgud	Cold		
	2	Kendane kere	〃	Cold		
	3	Havinbetta	〃	Cold		
	4	Koladadu kere	Narsipur	Cold		
	5	Ventihadda	〃	Cold		
	6	Dudadakere Hadakere	Hassan	Hot		
	7	Hanchihalli mané	〃	Hot		
	8	Hebbal	Yedatore	Hot		
	9	Kallede kere	Narsipur	Cold		
				〃	9	

Division	No.	[illegible]	Hobli	Cold or Hot	Total	Remarks
21	1	Nonnuthalle	Aracoin	Cold		[illegible]
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cold		
	3	[illegible]	— " —	Cold		
	4	Donge Vegin	— " —	Cold		
	5	[illegible]	Rajamagil			
	6	Mintandu Mal Dindda	— " —	Cold		
	7	Chetnahalli	— " —	Cold		
	8	[illegible]	— " —	Hot		— 81
	9	[illegible]		Cold		
	10	[illegible] Nelluur		Hot		
	11	[illegible]		Hot		
	12	[illegible]		Hot		
	13	Nellu Kafli	[illegible]	Cold		
	14	Agedl'ene	— " —	Hot		
					14	
29. 02 B. Steerheid	1	Biddepujah	Tumtiu	Cold		
	2	[illegible]	"	Cold		
	3	Bilgene		Cold		
	4	[illegible]		Cold		— 0.
	5	[illegible]		Hot		
	6	[illegible]	melli	Cold		
	7	[illegible]		Hot		
	8	[illegible]		Cold		
	9	[illegible]		Cold		
	10	Kudubgadde		Hot		
	11	[illegible] and [illegible] 3	Aumpal	Cold		
	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cold		
	13	[illegible]	Kanju	Hot		
	14	[illegible]	Magadi	Hot		
					14 59	

Peryapatna Tulkati

Division	No.	[illegible]	Hobli	Cold or Hot	Total	Remarks
19	1	Ramdevarahalli	Kasaba	Cold		
	2	[illegible]	"	Cold		
	3	Malepattna	Bettadi	Hot		
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cold		

Division	No. of Kere	Kere	Taluk	Cold or Hot weather	Total
		Tumkur Taluk			
4	1	Akhalla	[illegible]	Cold	
	2	Ichanur	Tiptur	Cold	
	3	Ipanahalli	"	Cold	
	4	Kottihalla	Gubbi	Cold	
	5	Kadigere	"	Cold	
	6	Hindasigere	"	Cold	
	7	Danaikanpura	"	Cold	
	8	Gulur	Tumkur	Cold	
	9	Hondigere	"	Hot	
	10	Malsandra	"	Hot	
	11	Puradahalli kunde [illegible] kunde	Tiptur	Hot	
	12	Changavi kere kunde	Tumkur	Hot	
	13	Navinhalli kere kunde	Gubbi	Hot	
	14	Kadab Ilgere	Gubbi	Hot	14
6	1	Bidarahalla	Gubbi	Cold	
	2	Huli [illegible]	Chiknayakanhalli	Cold	
	3	[illegible]	"	Cold	
	4	Marihalla	"	Cold	
	5	[illegible]	Gubbi	Cold	
	6	[illegible]	Gubbi	Cold	
	7	Chitnahalli Ilgere	"	Hot	
	8	Chitnahalli jadde	"	Hot	
	9	Kallur jadde	"	Hot	9
15	1	Mannemari	Tumkur	Cold	
	2	Puradakatte	Gubbi	"	
	3	Madre	Kunigal	"	
	4	Somapura	"	"	
	5	Mitanahalli kere	Tumkur	Hot	
	6	[illegible] kunde	"	Hot	
	7	Sankikatte	Madgiri	Hot	
	8	Bapinagere	"	Hot	8

Division	No	Kwalimi 146	Tulnits	Col	Total	Remarks
1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col	1	
Kalei	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
		[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	7	[illegible]		Col		
	8	[illegible]	Hassan	Col	8	
					43	35
		Hassan Tulki				
12	1	Serapadda	Hassan	Col		
	2	Serapuh mani				
		[illegible]	Hassan	Col		
	3	[illegible]	— " —	Col		
	4	Karle	— " —	Col		
	5	[illegible]	Kadui	Col	5	
13	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col	1	
	4	Altipudda	[illegible]	Col		
	5	Nidfatta	Kalui	Col		
	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col	6	
3	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	2	[illegible]	"	Col		
	3	Bidaramafudi	Tiptu	Col		
	4	Doaere	[illegible]	Col		
	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	6	[illegible]	"	Col		
	7	[illegible]	"	Col		
	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col		
	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	Col	9	

Division	No	Kavals	Taluks	Cold or Hot weather	Total
		Channagiri Tukri			
8	1	[illegible]	Holalkere	Cold	
	2	Gundere	— " —	Hot	
	3	Kalliina	Challkere	Cold	
	4	Gaurasamudra	"	Cold	
	5	Yegadikere	"	Hot	
	6	Parasurampura	"	Hot	6
9	1	Kodiguddla	Holalkere	Cold	
	2	Sitapura	Tarikere	Cold	
	3	Rangapura Kodihalli	— " —	Cold	
	4	Mudanhalli	— " —	Cold	
	5	Kolalkere	Challkere	Cold	
	6	Konganhalli	— " —	Cold	
	7	Belgere	— " —	Hot	
	8	Chikkagangam	Holalkere	Hot	8
A. Male of Herd 14.	1	Kyligaram	Channagiri	Cold	
	2	Sulekere	— " —	Hot	
	3	Ranganhalya	Holalkere	Cold	
	4	Codapura	Challkere	Cold	4
5	1	Mallapura	Channagiri	Cold	
	2	Andvapura	"	Cold	
	3	[illegible]	"	Cold	
	4	Sulekere	"	Hot	
	5	Yekkegondi	"	Cold	
	6	Bhairapura	"	Cold	
	7	Kurubarahalli	"	Hot	
	8	Jajur	Holalkere		
	9	Modur	"		9
					27
			Total		239

Colonel
In charge of Amrut Mahal Department.

Division	No.	Kasuile	448 Talillo	Cold or Hot cultivation	Total	Remarks
27	1	Molada Kene	Dirigala	Cold		
	2	Hosnbulle	Belui	Cold		8
	3	Madipilda	[illegible]	Cold		
	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cold	8	
	5	Kaikulgahapele	Kadu	Cold		
	6	Tungipitalli	[illegible]	Cold		
	7	Hakunvalle Deraniseoni	Buzinal	Cold		
	8	Kanaicatte Kene Binde & Kumbe	[illegible]	Hot	8	
					26	
					8	

Katu[illegible]

Division	No.	Kasuile	448 Talillo	Cold or Hot cultivation	Total	Remarks
30	1	Yamunedore	Kadu	Cold		
	2	Jelikene	[illegible]	Cold		
	3	Mankole	Bindu	Cold		
	4	Kalijene	Docarilla	Hot		
	5	Kalinadigala	Yahu	Cold		A
26	1	Kaachenedore	[illegible]	Cold		
	2	Malali kene	[illegible]	Cold		6
	3	Bonjilekene	[illegible]	Cold		
	4	Tandu kene	Kadu	Cold		
	5	Yagati Kene	[illegible]	Hot		
	6	Hirank	[illegible]	Hot		
	7	Bilamuda [illegible]kene	—	Hot	7	
25	1	Karhalli	Kadu	Cold		
	2	Kanehalli Aiyin Kene	"	Cold		
	3	Do A Bastea	"	Cold		
	4	Kurilcaru	Changayapitiya	Cold	7	
7	1	[illegible]	Addikal	Cold		
	2	Bidhe	"	Cold		
	3	Kadampatta	"	Hot		
	4	Kakkerali	[illegible]	Cold		
	5	Nagarpatta	"	Cold		
	6	Kaipalpina	"	Cold		
	7	Galdgare	Changapitiya	Cold	7	
					23	

Division	Serl No	Names [illegible]	Taluks	Col or Govt [illegible]	Total
17.	1	Bijuba	Hassan	Col	
	2	Kallikere	Belur	Col	
	3	Turuchpalla	Chikmagalur	Col	
	8	Bekanhalli	— " —	Col	
	4	Kadinhalli	"	Col	
	5	Kalhalli	Kadur	Col	
	6	Devanur	"	Govt	
	7	Budihalli	Arsikere	Govt	8
28	1	Lingadahalli	Tarikere	Col	
	2	Rangapura	Arsikere	Col	
	3	Nirigunda	Holalkere	Govt	3
					31
		[illegible] Taluk.			
60	1	Rangpur	Holalkere	Col	
	2	Singapur	Chitaldrug	Col	
	3	Pagulbande	Challakere	Col	
	4	Kunte Duppe	"	Col	
	5	Devapura	Hosdurg	Govt	5
16	1	Kanagitti	Holalkere	Col	
	2	Vanke mardi	"	Col	
	3	Ijupura	"	Col	
	4	Kadrelkere	Chikkanaikanhalli	Col	
	5	Yeradupulada Santhe Kaimdelkere	— Do —	Govt	
	6	Gosikere	Challakere	Govt	
	7	Chaulur	"	Govt	7
24	1	Annesadda	Tarikere	Col	
	2	Dive madi	"	Col	
	3	Bajiwalli	"	Col	
	4	Parvatarayankere	"	Govt	
	5	Hire Kellur	"	Govt	
	6	Karikanhalli	Chikkanaikanhalli	Col	6

B.

List of [illegible] Village Schools proposed to be assigned to the Readers in 1883-84.